J. W. BRAY.

New-York Tribune.

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BURNSIDE'S EXPEDITION.

THE CITY OF NEWBERN CAPTURED.

BLOODY BATTLE ON LAND.

Three Miles of Breastworks and Batteries Stormed.

Our Loss 400 Killed and Wounded.

Six Forts and Fifty-four Guns and Five Steamboats Captured.

[illegible],000,000 Worth of Public Property Taken.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NEWBERN, N. C., March 15, 1862.

Our arms have again been crowned with victory. The City of Newbern with its entire line of defenses has been captured, and the routed enemy have fled to Goldsborough, leaving their cannon, camps, immense quantities of ammunition, equipage, horses, wagons and stores of all kinds in our hands. The fight has been more severe than that at Roanoke, the victory more important.

By daylight on Thursday morning the rain was falling heavily, and it seemed as if we were to have the disadvantage of weather added to the obstacles which lay in the path of our advance on the enemy. By 8 o'clock, however, patches of blue sky were seen here and there, and in a little time the rain ceased. The signal to prepare for landing [illegible] each of the brigade flag-boats was greeted with cheers throughout the fleet, and it was not long before different regiments were in the launches, [illegible] the signal to land.

[illegible] o'clock the Patuxent, laden with troops, [illegible] the mouth of Slocum's Creek, followed [illegible] with fourteen boats in tow, the Union [illegible] Fourth Rhode Island aboard, the Pilot Boy [illegible] launches, Levy with thirteen, and the [illegible] Gen. Burnside's flag-boat. The Price, [illegible] the others, led the advance, and, running [illegible] a few yards of the shore, stopped and [illegible] Pilot Boy to follow in her wake. From [illegible] feet to shore the boats sailed in a long, [illegible], with flags flying, bands playing, and [illegible] flashing in the sunshine, which now [illegible] over the fleet.

It was almost 10 o'clock when the Alice Price [illegible] the shore. Her paddles had hardly [illegible] revolutions when a small boat, containing [illegible] Poppe and three men of Captain [illegible] Company of the 51st New-York, put off [illegible], and carried the Stars and Stripes to [illegible] the Color-Sergeant planted his colors, [illegible] flag was given to the breeze, one long, [illegible] went up from the flotilla and fleet. The [illegible] off [illegible] was now given, and the [illegible] boats made the best of their way to the [illegible] the water shoaled so gradually to the [illegible] the creek that they grounded while yet [illegible] away. In a moment the soldiers were [illegible], and the water was swarming with [illegible] they waded to land carrying their [illegible] The crowd was so great that some boats [illegible] orders of the 8th Connecticut and one of [illegible] regiments [illegible] o'clock, and the men were all ashore before an order could be sent [illegible] with the others. Back to their boats [illegible] to wade, and was before they rejoined [illegible] they had to go three times [illegible] the foolish mistake had not [illegible]

[illegible] flotilla there were six navy barges [illegible] howitzers, the whole battery being [illegible] command of Lieut. McCook of the Stars and [illegible] the guns respectively of J. B. Hammond, Acting-Master of the Hetzel; E. C. Gabaudan (Commodore Rowan's clerk) of the Delaware; [illegible] Tillotson (Union Coast-Guard), of the Perry; [illegible] T. W. B. Hughes (Union Coast-Guard) of the [illegible] Lawrence; C. E. Daniels of the Decatur, and [illegible] E. P. Meeker (Commodore Goldsborough's secretary) of the Ohio. Each gun was drawn by 12 [illegible], assisted, as occasion required, by soldiers who stepped from the ranks and lent a hand with cheerful alacrity. Beside this battery of navy-guns, two Wiard rifled 12-pounders were landed from the transports—one from the Cossack, under command of Capt. J. W. Bennett, the other from the schooner Highlander, under Capt. E. G. Dayton. The Cossack's gun was worked in action, by Mr. Stroud, the second officer of the [illegible], with great gallantry and precision.

Along the river, at the mouth of the Creek, the ground is marshy, and while not so much so as the landing-place at Roanoke Island, was still miry enough to make the labor of dragging the field-pieces very heavy. Our path for little distance through a fringe of woods, in which the Spanish moss was hanging from almost every tree—a sad-colored drapery, but quite appropriate, I thought, for the journey to spirit-world they were then treading. I recollect standing beneath a thick canopy of this moss with the gallant [illegible] Hammond, who fought so bravely at Roanoke, to watch the men as they labored to get his gun through a bit of mire, and thinking which of these twelve would meet his death before we got to Newbern. Alas! every man of them was killed or wounded.

After leaving the woods we came upon a strip of beach, and, after marching a mile through the sand, ankle-deep, struck across a piece of fallow land and came upon the county road. One of the finest sights of the day was the march of the column diagonally across this clearing, the thick-set hedge of bayonets shining like frosted grass in the sunshine, and the long line of blue-clothed men undulating like a great snake over the inequalities of the ground. A mile way up the road we found an extensive cavalry barracks, some distance back in a wooded ravine. So great had been the hurry of leaving that the officers had left their breakfast untouched—the men theirs in the mess-tins. Furniture, books, clothing, all the conveniences of camp life, were strewn about the cantonment, and in the stables one solitary little pony was found tied, and appropriated by an aide-de-camp, whose undignified appearance when mounted elicited many a jest and laugh from his friends of the several staffs.

The rains of the week preceding had brought the county road into a sad plight, and our troops marched [illegible] five miles through mud and water, such as one would hardly expect to find this side of the heavy [illegible] of Yorkshire. There was no straggling or lagging back, however, for the officers met every [illegible] with the order to close up ranks and keep together. The 24th Massachusetts, being the right of the 1st Brigade was, of course, at the head of the column; the 11th Connecticut brought up the rear of the 3d Brigade. We had proceeded perhaps five [illegible] when the skirmishers came upon a clearing [illegible] a line of breastworks and batteries apparently a mile in extent. The column was immediately halted, and a reconnoissance being made by Captain Williamson, Topographical Engineer on Gen. Burnside's Staff, it was found deserted. The work must have required the labor of a thousand men for a month, being constructed in the most thorough and scientific manner. A deep and wide moat extended along the front, and an abattis of felled timber had been made on both flanks. No guns had been mounted, the enemy probably thinking the Division was to move first on Norfolk, and that no great haste was required in preparing the nice little thing for our reception.

A mile further on a road crossing our line of march ran down to the river. Thinking that the enemy might have a fortification on the beach, with a large supporting body of infantry, a reconnoissance was ordered by Gen. Foster, and Lieutenants Strong, Pendleton, Capt. Hudson and other of his aids riding down found a large battery, which had been deserted in haste. They waved a white handkerchief as a signal to the gunboats, and a boat put off immediately from the Delaware, and the national flag was hoisted on the parapet.

All the afternoon it had been raining by showers, the intervals being filled with a continuous drizzle, which alone would have wetted the men to the skin, so that when night was approaching without our having met the enemy, it is not strange that we should have looked with anxiety for the order to halt. Gen. Reno's brigade had been turned off on the railroad at the first point where the county road crossed it with the view of flanking the enemy while the main body attacked them in front. The two bodies met at another crossing, and here a man coming on horseback from Newbern was arrested, and gave us the information that Manassas was evacuated.

At 6 o'clock we had advanced to within a mile of the enemy's line of fortifications, and a halt was ordered. Gens. Burnside and Foster and their staffs were riding some distance in advance, even of the skirmishers of the 24th, and I certainly expected that we should all (for I happened to be with the party for an hour or so) be bagged by some marauding squadron of Rebel cavalry, who would dash out and take us in the rear. Capt. Williamson and Capt. Potter and Lieut. Strong were sent ahead to reconnoiter, and after riding half a mile, came upon some cavalry pickets, by whom they were hailed and whom they challenged in return. On their reporting to Gen. Burnside, the column was ordered to halt and bivouac for the night on both sides of the road. It was a wet, miserable night, the rain-drops showering down upon us from the trees, and the sodden leaves and woods-mold making anything but a comfortable couch. However, we cut down some yellow-pine trees for fuel, and by the genial warmth of bivouac fires, were soon smoking pipes and making feeble attempts to forget our weariness and wetness.

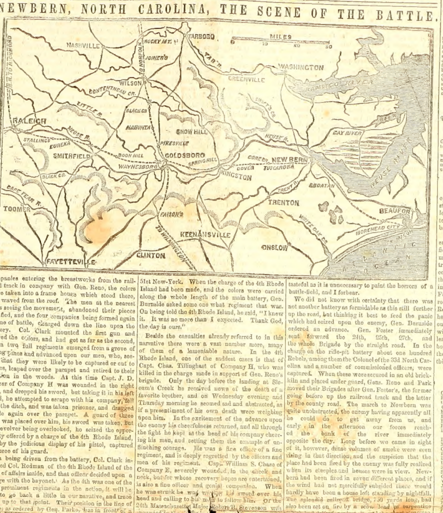
In the morning at 6 o'clock all the Generals were in their saddles, and at 7 the column was in motion. The column of Gen. Reno, on the railroad, was the first to move, the 21st Massachusetts, as the right flank regiment, leading the advance. The regiment had not proceeded far before, on turning a curve in the road, they saw a train of cars, which had brought re-enforcements to the enemy, standing [illegible] form car, [illegible] evidently to be placed in position to rake the road. Our men, however, advanced at the double-quick and poured in a volley with such accuracy of aim that the enemy, who had already rolled the gun and caisson off the car, did not stop to unload the carriage, but ran into the intrenchments, and the train was backed toward Newbern, leaving the platform-car standing on the track. The 21st had got within short range before discovering the formidable nature of the enemy's earthworks, but now fell back, and, forming line of battle in the woods, opened fire. The 51st New-York was moved to the left and ordered forward to engage a series of redans, the 9th New-Jersey occupying the left of the line, and the 51st Pennsylvania held in reserve, in rear of the 9th, a little to the left.

Meanwhile Gen. Foster's brigade had advanced up the main road to the clearing, when the 24th Massachusetts was sent into the woods to the right of the road, and opening a heavy fire on the enemy commenced the action of the First Brigade. The 27th was sent to their left to support them, and, news being received that the enemy were trying to outflank us on the right, the 25th was sent out to resist the movement. The 23d being moved to the front next in line of battle, opened fire upon the enemy, which was replied to by very heavy volleys, and a cannonade from a park of field pieces behind the breastwork. The very first cannon-shot killed Lieut.-Col. Henry Merritt of the 23d, the ball passing through his body. As he fell he threw up his arms and said "Oh dear! Oh dear!" Gen. Foster's line of battle was completed by moving the gallant 10th Connecticut to the extreme left, to a position where they had to fight under the most discouraging disadvantages. The ground was very wet, swampy, and cut up into gullies and ravines, which mostly ran toward the enemy.

Gen. Parke's Brigade, which had followed the 1st Brigade up the main road, was placed in line between the 10th Connecticut and 21st Massachusetts, the 4th Rhode Island holding the right of line, the 8th Connecticut the next place, the 5th Rhode Island next, and the 11th Connecticut on the left. Our line of battle was now complete, the 24th Massachusetts on the extreme right and the 51st Pennsylvania at the extreme left, and extended more than a mile. The naval battery was in position at our center, with Capt. Bennett's and Capt. Dayton's rifles alongside, and were all worked with the greatest gallantry throughout the day. The officers in charge of the pieces, without exception, I believe, displayed perfect coolness, and stood by their guns in some cases when a single man was all the assistance they had to work them. This was the case with Acting-Master Hammond of the Hetzel, and Lieut. T. W. B. Hughes of the Union Coast Guard, the former losing every man, and the latter all but one. It was my fortune to assist Lieut. Hughes to a trifling extent after he was wounded, and I can testify to the coolness with which he bore his injury. Acting-Master Hammond lost both his shoes in the tenacious clay of the road, and for several hours was compelled to walk in stocking-feet through mud and mire.

The battle had waged for something less than an hour when the 21st lost one of its noblest officers, in the person of Adjutant Frazer A. Stearns, the young man who bore himself so bravely in the difficult and dangerous charge on the right of the enemy's battery on Roanoke Island. Poor Stearns received a bullet in his right breast and fell dead [illegible] place. He was the son of the President of Amherst [illegible] and possessed the love of the whole regi[illegible]

The fire of the enemy was now telling [illegible] upon the 21st [illegible] Col. Clark ordered [illegible] forward on a double-quick, [illegible]



NEWBERN, NORTH CAROLINA, THE SCENE OF THE BATTLE.

companies entering the breastworks from the railroad track in company with Gen. Reno, the colors were taken into a frame house which stood there, and waved from the roof. The men at the nearest guns seeing the movement, abandoned their pieces and fled, and the four companies being formed again in line of battle, charged down the line upon the battery. Col. Clark mounted the first gun and waved the colors, and had got as far as the second, when two full regiments emerged from a grove of young pines and advanced upon our men, who, seeing that they were likely to be captured or cut to pieces, leaped over the parapet and retired to their position in the woods. At this time Capt. J. D. Frazer of Company H was wounded in the right arm, and dropped his sword, but taking it in his left hand, he attempted to escape with his company, fell into the ditch, and was taken prisoner, and dragged inside again over the parapet. A guard of three men was placed over him, his sword was taken, but his revolver being overlooked, he seized the opportunity offered by a charge of the 4th Rhode Island, and by the judicious display of his pistol, captured all three of his guard.

On being driven from the battery, Col. Clark informed Col. Rodman of the 4th Rhode Island of the state of affairs inside, and that officer decided upon a charge with the bayonet. As the 4th was one of the most prominent regiments in the action, it will be well to go back a little in our narrative, and trace them up to that point. Their position in the line of battle, as ordered by Gen. Parke, was in front of a [illegible] were [illegible] tected the right flank of the main battery of nine guns. When the command was given to charge, they went at the double-quick directly up to the battery, firing as they ran, and entering at the right flank, between a brick-yard and the end of the parapet. When fairly inside, the Colonel formed the right wing in line of battle, and at their head charged down upon the guns at double-quick, the left wing forming irregularly, and going as they could. With a steady line of cold steel, the Rhode Islanders bore down upon the enemy, and, routing them, captured the whole battery, with its two flags, and planted the Stars and Stripes upon the parapet. The 8th Connecticut, 5th Rhode Island, and 11th Connecticut, coming up to their support, the Rebels fled with precipitation, and left us in undisputed possession.

Gen. Reno's Brigade were still attacking the redans and small battery on the right of the railroad, and the firing was very heavy. The 21st was engaging the battery of five small pieces, the 51st New-York the first of the redans, the 9th New-Jersey the next two, and the 51st Pennsylvania were still in reserve. Lieut.-Col. Robert B. Potter of the 51st New-York, when in advance with Capt. Hazard's company of skirmishers, was shot through the side and fell, but making light of the wound, he got his servant to put on a bandage, and in a few minutes had returned to his place and was cheering on his men. The regiment was drawn up in a hollow, or ravine, from which they would move up to the top of the eminence, discharge their volleys, and retire to such cover as the inequalities of the ground might furnish. Gen. Reno, becoming impatient at the loss of life which his regiments, and particularly Col. Ferrero's, was suffering, wished the regiment to advance as soon as possible, so Lieut.-Col. Potter took a color over the brow of the hill into another hollow, and from here charged up an acclivity and over brushwood and abattis into the redan. The 51st Pennsylvania, for a long time held in reserve, was ordered up to participate in the decisive charge of the whole brigade upon the line of redans, and passing through the 51st New-York, as it was lying on the ground after having exhausted all its ammunition, came under the heaviest fire, and without flinching or wavering moved to its place, and rushed, with the other regiments, upon the defenses of the enemy.

The movement of the Third Brigade was supported by a charge of the 4th Rhode Island from the captured main battery upon the works which were being assailed, and the enemy, already demoralized by the breaking of their center, fell back before the grand charge upon the left and front of their position, and fled in confusion. On our extreme right the brave 24th, and its supporting regiments, had been advancing inch by inch, standing up against the enemy's musketry and cannonade without flinching, and at about the time when the 4th Rhode Island charged in at the right flank, the colors of the 24th were planted on the parapet at the left, and the whole of the First Brigade poured into the fortification. The whole line of earthworks was now in our hands, and the cheers of our men, from one end of it to the other, broke out with fresh spirit as each new regimental color was unfurled on the parapet.

While all the regiments engaged in the battle are deserving of high praise for their steadiness under fire, the spirit with which they surmounted the most formidable obstacles, and the fidelity with which they obeyed the commands of their generals, certain regiments, by the peculiarity of their distribution, [illegible] made more prominent for their gallantry. [illegible] the 24th Massachusetts, 4th Rhode [illegible] Connecticut, 21st Massachusetts, and [illegible]

51st New-York. When the charge of the 4th Rhode Island had been made, and the colors were carried along the whole length of the main battery, Gen. Burnside asked some one what regiment that was. On being told the 4th Rhode Island, he said, "I knew it. It was no more than I expected. Thank God, the day is ours."

Beside the casualties already referred to in this narrative there were a vast number more, many of them of a lamentable nature. In the 4th Rhode Island, one of the saddest cases is that of Capt. Chas. Tillinghast of Company H, who was killed in the charge made in support of Gen. Reno's brigade. Only the day before the landing at Slocum's Creek he received news of the death of a favorite brother, and on Wednesday evening and Thursday morning he seemed sad and abstracted, as if a presentiment of his own death were weighing upon him. In the excitement of the advance upon the enemy his cheerfulness returned, and all through the fight he kept at the head of his company cheering his men, and setting them the example of unflinching courage. He was a fine officer of a fine regiment, and is deeply regretted by the officers and men of his regiment. Capt. William S. Chase of Company E, severely wounded in the cheek and neck, but for whose recovery hopes are entertained, is also a fine officer and genial companion. When he was struck he was waving his sword over his head and calling to his men to follow him. Of the 24th Massachusetts, Major Robert H. Stevenson was wounded in the [illegible] Capt. Pratt of Company [illegible] wounded, the [illegible] him and said he was [illegible] jutant William L. Horton, one of the most genial fellows in the division, is severely if not mortally wounded, a grape-shot having passed through his left shoulder, shattering the bones. Major Charles W. Le Gendre, of the 51st New-York, mortally wounded, was shot in the swamp in the attack on the redans. Capt. D. R. Johnson of the same regiment, a most intrepid officer, and one who distinguished himself at Roanoke, was shot in the swamp at about the same time as Major Le Gendre, the ball entering his stomach and passing through his body.

The approaches to Newbern were defended by a line of water batteries or forts communicating with field fortifications of the most extensive nature. The lower fort is about six miles from the city; the next communicates with the unfinished batteries and breastworks passed on our march, and the others distributed at about equal distances along the shore. The line of fortifications attacked and stormed in the brilliant engagement of yesterday was some three miles in extent. At the river bank a hexagonal fort, or water battery, with a large bomb-proof and thirteen heavy guns, commanded not only the river approach, but by means of pivot carriages the cannon could be turned upon an advancing land force, and even to sweep the line of breastworks itself in case the garrison should be driven out. The fire of this fort would have proved very destructive to us after the batteries were stormed if the gunners had not deserted their pieces. From the fort to the center of the line a well-made breastwork extended, with a deep moat in front. At the center was a bastion and sally-port, after which the breastwork was continued to the railroad embankment, which was itself made to contribute a means of defense. Beyond the railroad, but completely protecting the right flank of the main battery, was a small battery, of irregular shape, communicating with a system of thirteen redans, or rifle-pits, each pair of which were constructed on a knoll rising between ravines, the conformation of the ground furnishing in itself a most admirable basis for field-works. From the railroad westward, a swift, deep brook, with muddy bottom, and a wide border of swamp on both sides, ran in front of the redans; and on our side of approach, the timber was so very heavy, that, when felled, it presented a barricade which would seem enough of itself to stop an army of French Zouaves. On the brow of each mound, brushwood had been piled with regularity to the hight of four feet in front of the redans, to make it extremely difficult to take them by assault from the front. The redans were constructed of heavy timbers, covered with at least five feet thickness of earth, while an interior ditch of say three feet in depth gave complete protection to the garrison from volleys of musketry, or discharges of grape or canister-shot.

Inside, the battery presented a most revolting appearance. Beneath the parapet, in the ditch, on the open ground, under the gun-carriages, lay the dead bodies of Rebels, some mangled in the most shocking manner. On every side were the bleeding carcasses of artillery horses, all, so far as I noticed, killed by musket or rifle balls. Here and there a broken gun-carriage, or caisson, lay tilted into the mud. Stores of all kinds were scattered over the ground or trampled in the black mire. Muskets with broken stocks or bent barrels thrown about in every direction. Pools of blood where the wounded had lain, and stripes of it along the ground in the direction in which they had been carried—but it is as distasteful as it is unnecessary to paint the horrors of a battle-field, and I forbear.

We did not know with certainty that there was not another battery as formidable as this still further up the road, but thinking it best to feed the panic which had seized upon the enemy, Gen. Burnside ordered an advance. Gen. Foster immediately sent forward the 24th, 25th, 27th, and the whole Brigade by the straight road. In the charge on the rifle-pit battery about one hundred Rebels, among them the Colonel of the 33d North Carolina and a number of commissioned officers, were captured. When these were secured in an old brick-kiln and placed under guard, Gens. Reno and Park moved their Brigades after Gen. Foster's, the former going before up the railroad track and the latter by the county road. The march to Newbern was quite unobstructed, the enemy having apparently all he could do to get away from us, and early in the afternoon our forces reached the bank of the river immediately opposite the city. Long before we came in sight of it, however, dense volumes of smoke were seen rising in that direction, and the suspicion that the place had been fired by the enemy was fully realized when its steeples and houses were in view. Newbern had been fired in seven different places, and if the wind had not mercifully subsided there would hardly have been a house left standing by nightfall. The splendid railroad bridge, 750 yards long, had also been set on fire by a scow load of turpentine [illegible] was wrapped in [illegible] tions were immediately made by Gen. Foster to cross his forces, and this was accomplished by the [illegible] had been captured [illegible] light-draft sternwheel steamer which [illegible] boats by the naval gunboats, [illegible] small side-wheel [illegible] were quite up to the city wharves.

To the eastward of the city a very large Rebel camp, with barracks and tents, was found deserted and taken possession of. Stragglers from different regiments wandered through the city, and some acts of depredation were committed, but a strong Provost-Guard was called out; all liquor-casks were staved in, and by midnight the streets of the city were as quiet as if one army had not just fled from it in one direction, and another entered it from the other.

The great majority of the inhabitants had left town, doubtless under the impression that the whole was to be given up to the flames; the stores were closed without exception, and if it had not been for the negroes and a few whites, one might have thought some dreadful plague was raging in the city. The Washington Hotel and Market House were the principal buildings burned, and the number of private residences will not probably exceed a dozen. The nefarious plan of the Rebel military officers and political demagogues was resisted by the better class of citizens, but to no purpose. The hotel was fired by a hot-headed Secessionist lawyer, who applied the torch at an angle in the court-yard, with his own hands. The railroad bridge was fired by accident; but a toll-bridge, the only remaining means of transit for vehicles and pedestrians, from shore to shore, was about being set on fire, when the incendiaries were fired upon from a navy-boat and driven off.

Newbern is a very ancient place, but its appearance is made more venerable by the lichens and mosses which cover most of the houses. The streets are wide and mostly bordered by large trees. There are one or two large churches, some banks, a theater, and two or three newspaper offices. I made it one of my first duties to go to the office of the scurrilous *Newbern Progress*, in search of Southern exchanges, but found nothing but a beggarly account of empty lockers, the contents having already been appropriated by straggling soldiers or mischievous negroes. On a table, however, was lying a gilt pen-holder, with an ebony handle. It may be interesting to the editor to know that, as a piece of retributive justice, his pen-holder is in my hand at this moment of writing. If we should have a couple of days to spare, it is not improbable that one number at least of a good sound Union paper may be issued from the office of *The Newbern Progress*.

The officers of the different staffs deserve credit for the manner in which they executed the orders of their commanders on the march and in the field. Young men bred in luxury, who never have or could have seen a day of active service, cheerfully undertook the arduous duties of the staff, in most cases, without a cent of pay, and with only nominal rank. In action, they exposed themselves whenever necessary, and so far as I could see or hear, showed no more tremor when cannon shots roared by, or bullets whistled about them, than veteran campaigners. I was standing at one time on the main road, in conversation with Lieut. Fearing of Gen. Burnside's staff, when a 32-pound shot flew between his horse's legs, barely escaping his belly by an inch or two. Beyond giving a look to see if the animal was safe, Fearing showed no consciousness that anything unusual had happened, and went on with the conversation.

I have been requested to state that all the members of the different staffs escaped unhurt.

The brigade and regimental surgeons were sadly in need of help on the field and in hospital, the number of wounded being so large, and their own force reduced by absences on leave, and those left in charge of the hospitals at Roanoke Island. The brigade hospitals were in charge respectively of Dr. Thompson, Dr. Cotter of 21st Massachusetts, and Dr. Rivers of the 4th Rhode Island. The number of our own wounded was such that our surgeons could not give much attention to the enemy's until this afternoon. To-day the rain is pouring in torrents on dead and dying on the field of battle, but it cannot be helped. Mr. Vincent Colyer of the Young Men's Christian Association, who has followed the army here, was active in distributing the hospital supplies so generously contributed by the charitable.

I subjoin an order just published:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT NORTH CAROLINA,
NEWBERN, March 15, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 17.—The General Commanding congratulates his troops on their brilliant and hard-won victory of the 14th. Their courage, their patience, their endurance of fatigue, exposure, and toil cannot be too highly praised. After a tedious march, dragging their howitzers by hand through swamps and thickets, after a sleepless night passed in a drenching rain, they met the enemy in his chosen position, found him protected by strong earthworks mounting many heavy guns, and, although in open field themselves, they conquered. With such soldiers advance is victory. The General Commanding directs with peculiar pride that, as a well-deserved tribute to valor in this second victory of the Expedition, each regiment engaged shall inscribe on its banner the memorable name "Newbern."

By command of Brig.-Gen. A. E. BURNSIDE,
LEWIS RICHMOND, Asst. Adjt.-Genl.

And here is another, which will serve to show the quality of man that Gen. Burnside is:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
NEWBERN, March 15, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 51. * * * * * *

4. Brig.-Gen. J. G. Foster is hereby appointed Military Governor of Newbern and its suburbs, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

5. Brig.-Gen. J. G. Foster, Military Governor of Newbern, will direct that the churches be opened at a suitable hour tomorrow, in order that the Chaplains of the different regiments may hold Divine services in them. The bells will be rung as usual.

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By command of Brig.-Gen. A. E. BURNSIDE.
LEWIS RICHMOND, Asst. Adjt.-General.

The number of the enemy in the batteries actually opposed to us has not been ascertained, but from the statements of Rebel officers it could not have been less than eight regiments. It is stated at headquarters that there were two more regiments at the Newbern camp.

The value of the public property captured here is enormous, consisting of fifty-three heavy cannon and field-pieces, ammunition, quartermaster's and commissary stores, camps and camp equipage, horses, transportation and naval stores in large quantities, cotton, &c. Probably $2,000,000 would not purchase the articles at first hand. But the victory is the more important from the fact that it places Beaufort and Fort Macon at our mercy, and opens up to us by railroad the direct lines of communication between the Rebel army and the country which supports it. Perhaps the public North can give a shrewd guess as to our next place of destination. We can here, but we will not divulge it until the next mail, which will leave here in a few days. By that opportunity I hope to send a correct map of the field of battle, with the positions occupied by the several regiments of this victorious army.

LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED.

SECOND BRIGADE.

FIFTY-FIRST NEW-YORK.

Killed.

Chaplain, O. N. Benton.
First Lieut. Geo. D. Allen, Company I.
Orderly Sergeant John Kendall.
Color Sergeant Robert B. Smith.
Private John Cavanagh.
Private Felix McCarthy.
Private George Zimmerman.
Private Thomas C. Mott.
Drummer-boy —— Gaylord.

Wounded.

Lieut.-Col. R. B. Potter, slightly.
Major Le Gendre, mortally.
Capt. Johnson, Company I, severely.
Lieut. F. W. Tryon, Company B, leg.
Lieut. McKee, Company C, leg.
Lieut. (Acting) Carrington, Company E, leg.
Sergeant Cyrus A. Powers, severely through body.
Sergeant Pendleton, Company D, severely in knee.
Color-bearer Albert Poppe, severely in knee.
Wm. F. McDonald, Company F, left cheek, severely.
John McNeever, Company D, right arm, severely.
Peter Kaltenberger, Company H, right breast, severely.
John Wo[illegible], Company H, left hand, severe.
John Furie[illegible], Company [illegible]
Edward Durham, Company F, forehead, slight.
Joseph A. [illegible], Company A, right leg, severe.
Peter Car[illegible], Company A, wrist, severe but not dangerous.
[illegible] Company [illegible], severe but not dangerous.
Henry King, Company K, left leg, severe.
Lorenzo D. [illegible], Company [illegible] right [illegible] shot off.
John Welch, Company [illegible] mortally.
Wm. Raddigan, Company [illegible]
Wm. Reynor, Company B, left leg.
Michael Higgins, Company C, right hand, slightly.
Geo. Odell, Company H, forehead, mortally.
Geo. Kane, Company I, shoulder, severe but not dangerous.
John Hi[illegible], [illegible] Wadsworth, Company G, finger amputated.
David Butterfield, Company B, leg, severe.
John Morgan, Company D, cheek.
Joseph Wright, Company K, right arm.
Chas. G. Roberts, Co. I, neck and right side, slight.
S. Kerple, Company K, left lung, mortal.
J. M. Mosier, Company C, right arm.
Mathew Marr, Company D, right side, probably fatal.

TWENTY-FIRST MASSACHUSETTS.

Company A—Killed.

Private William Flint.

Wounded.

Sergeant Wm. B. Hill, flesh wound in abdomen.
Corporal E. W. Stone, in ankle.
Corporal George Carter, in thigh badly.
Private W. H. Johnson, mortally.
Private James E. Parker, mortally.
Private Erastus Weeks, in temple slightly.
Private S. S. Heywood, in arm slightly.
Private Charles S. Wilder, in head slightly.
Private Jonathan B. Cummings, shoulder severe.
Private Ansel Orcutt, nose slightly.

Company B—Killed.

Corporal W. H. Bracket.
Private Patrick Cushing.

Wounded.

Corporal Charles Miller, mortally.
Private James McEwen, mortally.
Private Bernard Conly, through the arm.
Private Patrick J. Dixon, face severely.
Private Samuel E. Goodman, through left leg.
Private James Ward, through the hand.
Private John N. Smith, through the arm.

Company C—Killed.

Private Thomas Hurst.
Private Louis Dana.
Private William H. Williston.

Wounded.

Corporal Albert Patterson, right arm.
Private Jeffrey Vail, both legs.
Private Hubert Claffey, shoulder severely.
Private A. H. Smith, thigh severely.
Private F. S. Rogers, cheek.

Company D—Wounded.

Private P. E. Osburn, in neck slightly.

Company E—Killed.

Private Charles H. Sinclair.

Wounded.

Private Justin Brown, hip badly.

Company F—Killed.

Corporal Mitchell W. Paul.

Wounded.

Private Richard Barry, head badly.
Private Benjamin Fairbanks, slightly.

Company H—Killed.

Private Timothy Collins.

Wounded.

Capt. J. D. Frazer, right elbow.
Private Austin Barton, mortally.
Private Lucius C. Hale, mortally.
Private Samuel O. Trist, slightly.
Private Fred. S. Fairbanks, slightly.
Private Angus M. Jones, leg.
Private John P. Jones.
Private Henry Shepard, mortally.
Private Marcus Watkins, right shoulder, slightly.
Private John Goodhair, mortally.

Company I—Killed.

Lieut. (Acting Adjutant) F. A. Stearns.
Corporal Charles L. Woodworth.
Corporal George E. Sayles.
Private Edward Lockere.

Wounded.

Sergeant R. B. Chamberlain, right ear shot off.
Corporal Phineas Knight, through the arm.
Private George Wheelock, hand.

Company K—Killed.

Private Patrick Martin.
Private James Sullivan.
Private James O. Fessenden.
Private Joseph E. Stone.

Wounded.

Lieut. Harrison Aldrich, shoulder.

NINTH NEW-JERSEY.

Killed.

Lieut. William Z. Walker, Company A.
Henry Locher, Company D.
—— Wockell, Company A.
Michael Dolan, Company C.
Michael Boyle, Company F.

Wounded.

Capt. McChesney, Company M; leg.
Capt. Thomas Middleton, Company D; slight.
Capt. Samuel Hufty, Company J; neck.
Corporal Charles F. Goodwin, Company J; hand.
Chas. Miller, Company A; arm and breast.
P. H. Henderhot, Company F; leg.
Sergeant C. P. Little, Company H; leg.
Wm. F. Burch, Company J; shoulder.
Sergeant Joseph Wright, Company K; arm.
Sergeant Joseph Swietzer, Company G; thigh.
Stephen Beatty, Company G; head.
John S. Parkhurst, Company K; head.
Wm. H. Hooper, Company C; leg.
Thos. D. Freeman, Company K; leg.
Timothy Mal[illegible], Company [illegible]; breast.
Chas. Turph[illegible], Company A; arm.
Jacob Aumi[illegible], Company H; breast.
Hampton Wi[illegible], Company E; side.
John B. S[illegible], Company D; leg.

See Eighth Page.

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The Weekly Tribune.
NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19.

MOTIVES FOR THE CRISIS.

I can only say that there is not a man living who more sincerely than I do to save a line adopted for the sake of Slavery.

The Constitution of Accessible Slavery in the present States is the greatest subject of the whole country, and I shall not do or consent to do any act which may be used to extend or perpetuate it.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

An agreement in respect of refusing the Admission of Slavery in territories derived from their alleged hostilities to Slavery in the whole country, and I shall not do or consent to do any act which may be used to extend or perpetuate it.

We will forever refuse to hold under protection of the United States any territory, with another similar nation, would have a right and duty, the latter to a state of Slavery, and therefore, if the principle of exclusion, founded upon hostility to Slavery, is to have, and to uniformly have, the force of a law, it must be so framed as to prevent the being applied to individuals; and I think that neither a vote in the House of Representatives, nor a vote in the Senate, can be found to do it. The task is so simple and easy as to be considered with full confidence that the Republican party will be found ready to follow this simple rule of action, viz: to do everything which we can consistently with our own and our country's honor to relieve us when we are at any time threatened with that peril.

WM. H. SEWARD.

It has been proposed to conflict between opposing and similar ideas, and the latter is a state of Slavery and Slavery. Slavery is a state of Slavery, because either entirely a slaveholding nation, or entirely a free-labor nation. Either the advocates of Slavery will refuse to Carolina and the upper peninsulas of Louisiana; will effectually exclude it from the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, and will seek to extend it by the acquisition of Mexico, Cuba, and the whole district of Mississippi and New Mexico; or the Republicans will refuse to go into the Territories, and will allow Slavery to be established in them, and will not make it a state of Slavery, and will not make it a state of Slavery.

THE RETREATING ENEMY.

The full meaning of that cooperative movement of the enemy's lines, which, in an evil hour for wasteful generalship, would have surely brought on the Grand Battle, is now to be understood by the people before the wary leaders of the Rebel forces is overtaken and defeated.

When our Special Correspondent describes the blackened ruins of Manassas, the ferocious devastation, and the total extirpation of every thing the surrounding country bears, either to the ravages of the armed hordes of the South or to the blind sacrifices of a sympathizing population, he suggests familiar parallels. When Wellington appealed to the allied armies of Portugal to burn their crops and whatever was valuable of non-movable property, on the approach of Marmont with the French army, he asked for the best and most effectual aid which he could get for the time, and barely retired which astonished and appalled his countrymen. Before Napoleon's march upon Moscow, every movement around the Peninsula at Lisbon those frightful scenes of devastation were ordered and repeated the burning enemy, which finish, and which were the world's admiration for all time, and upon the world's admiration of military genius in the defense of a country of Portugal. That retreat was a victory, as carefully planned and as nobly won as if it had been a victory of battle. Wellington, to the last, was still a general, and Napoleon broke the retreating lines of the veteran Wurmser, by which their division of the Austrian forces, one after another was cut to pieces and finally destroyed, at Rivoras and Mantua. But the said had made a voluntary retreat by a concentric movement of his forces which paved the way to his last victory over Wurmser. The difference in the two retreats was this: Napoleon concentrated his lines, and withdrew his men in compact order; the Austrian General in his extremity had to permit his lines to be torn, in the one case, to fall, in the second to be accessible and declare triumph, in the other, it was followed by overwhelming disaster.

In the Russian campaign of 1812, the masterly retreat which enabled Barclay and Kutusoff to join their forces at Smolensko forms another of the memorable examples of a skillful generalship, more memorable for the lesson and warning they had of Napoleon's approach, which was marked by the fear of an enemy following in front in spite of innumerable obstacles. The danger of that retreat Napoleon well understood; but his desperate attempt to compel the Russian Generals proved a failure; and historians generally are agreed, that from the date of that retreat to Smolensko, the first of the series of disasters commenced which led to the humiliation of the arms of France, and the overthrow of the Emperor.

Of skillfully-planned retrograde movements, the record is not numerous enough to afford either the battle of Clinnis into Bohemia, Moreau into Germany, or the Retreat to Concord. And the fall of Austrian retreats is in itself a history of the means by which that Empire has survived a hundred defeats, and still bids its own body as a first-class military power. The error of continuing retreat with disaster or defeat, indeed, is illustrated in such memorable instances, both in ancient and modern warfare, that we can hardly suppose that the exodus from Manassas has left the immediate public mind in any way of the foreigner alike as to the new character into which the contest may shape itself, and the nature of the enterprise which now calls for the promise of early victory. We are unable to gather from what has effect to have been in either Torres Vedras, and which is forcing the National army to mass the enemy on ground of his own choosing—whether the case would have looked more favorable had the Commanding General remained as he desired at his headquarters in the Capital for another month. In his report there is nothing to throw light on the subject; and what would have happened on that April day which by the Federal Head of Staff the Commander had chosen for his advance, we shall never be permitted to know. What is certain, however, and what is universally apparent to the intelligence of the country is that retreat in this instance bears no immediate relation to surrender, and unless the brave and vigorous warfare word of the Allegheniies—by some standard of arms—such as has thrilled the community of interests since the battle of Somerset and fell of Fort Henry, should press home upon the enemy's flank much faster than it is reasonable to hope, we must be prepared for long labor, energy, endurance, and possibly for calamity before we can achieve such a final and conclusive triumph as the capture and the destruction of the army lately encamped at Centreville and Manassas would have proved.

NATIONAL TAXES.

We have no fear of taxation, nor to allow others to criticise through our columns, the article of the Internal Tax bill submitted to the House of Representatives by its Committee of Ways and Means. That the bill has grave defects, in obvious enough; it is scarcely possible that any Committee could have reported a bill beginning with less than One Hundred Millions per annum of Direct Taxes that would not afford some objection. But we believe the Committee have honestly and faithfully discharged a most important and invidious duty, and we look for their fidelity. The objections to which we are about to submit are designed not as the delicate duty in the present crisis of public achievement. We think their bill may be improved, but we doubt whether any one can be found which could have framed one less liable to objection.

The greatest fault of the Ways and Means bill, in our judgment, flows naturally from the fundamental error in tax equality and universality. They were so fearful of taxing some section or interest excessively that they have taxed everything, and the result of this timidity of effort is in favor of the fewest possible taxes by which the requisite revenue can be obtained. Great Britain, for example, raises as large a revenue to-day as at any former time, with the income tax half so many articles as she formerly did. And the advantages of the income tax are these: It makes all men pay alike; the tax-payer whether his contribution to the revenue is wrung from a dozen articles or from a single article, feels the expense and difficulty of collecting, the danger of frauds and evasions, proportionately increased by the multiplication of items. Russia raises half her revenue from her tax on Alcoholic Liquors. Every man must pay a liberal share of here. Great Britain derives much of here from Spirits, Wine, and Tobacco. Can any one say that it would be wise or just to reduce these imposts to the Russian and Britain and to levy entirely on the home-made Food and Clothing of the Free-labor? Admit that the aggregate collected was the same, the variety, who does not realize how the difficulty and hardship of payment would be proportionately increased by the change?

In our judgment, Congress should increase the proposed duties on Distilled Liquors so that they would range more nearly with the duties now paid on Imported Liquors. The Committee propose to add 20 cents per gallon to the present duty of 20 cents, making 40 cents per gallon, or 80 cents per proof gallon. We would add 20 cents more, making 60 cents per gallon, or 120 cents per proof gallon. Changes should be a decrease in the aggregate consumption of Distilled Liquors. This is a subject of sincere congratulation, even though the loss of American Wines and Malt Liquors should be considerably increased. We trust Congress will not hesitate to lay a heavy duty on Molasses's bill has in the matter and to the extent that Sugar and Molasses are Staples, the duty is a means immediate. But in calculating on the possibility of cutting a reliable fortune—such as the Sugar Crop—we have to do with a crop not new—it two, we must look to the fertility that each year is to be the basis of calculation for avoiding a collision. Unless La Guise or the Warrior should be able to capture a crop of sugar we are to be one in her favor, in open sea ground, from her ability to change her back with a crop of sugar, and Sugar is the chances must be a hundred to one in her favor that she will not be able to maintain the aggrand as that in which she has been so severely tested. The broader question of using the Sugar Crop for the purpose of raising a Revenue is one on which we cannot venture to speculate. We have the highest respect for Senator defense, and for naval warfare such as must follow in an engagement that that Hamilton Fish will be entitled to the thanks of the country for his exposure of the Sugar Frauds at sea. And the additional merit must be accorded to him of having first suggested an agency of War, the tendency of which is to mitigate, rather than increase, its horrors.

SLAVERY AND THE WAR.

"Slavery is doomed; this War insures its destruction." It becomes easy to ask is the statement and question of some who really desire to see Slavery fall, but who are in their fairness as many who never fall now seen professed to be in any sense opposed to Human Slavery? French naval architect, as he well understand, proposes to learn to God the work of overthrowing American Slavery.

We do not assume to decide whether Slavery will or will not perish by reason of this struggle for the Union. We believe, though our opinion is that God will decide to prolong as far as may be the duration of the struggle, if a majority of the American People shall see fit. If we are so much in love with injustice and wrong with the Union as to prefer that Slavery should be perish by punished through its destruction, we do not think that any thing can extinguish it. We believe that it should remain to inflict, divide, and decimate us through endless generations.

Whenever a majority of our countrymen shall earnestly desire and seek the expulsion of Slavery from the Republic, their will can hardly fail to find or make a way. The concentration may be hastened by direct and palpable Presidential interposition; but this is not to be expected. The presumption is all in favor of the dependence of the end on earthly and human means. We believe that the rebellion will hasten the overthrow of Slavery, because we feel sure it must increase the number and the hostility of Anti-Slavery men. Slavery has stood upon respect for Law; it has claimed to be the conservative of order, and the contempt and subjugation of Law. It has been upheld as the friend of Union; it now ground immensely by appearing as an enemy and would-be destroyer of the Union. But if we are to be overthrown by the Union, it is fully reckoned, thousands would make haste to forget who and what had befallen, and try to persuade themselves and others that the Abolitionists had been the culprits. That many slavers will have bidden a final farewell to their and here will not sensibly weaken Slavery, by any slaveholders in the way and their by the goods, and sell the crops, and elect the functionaries, and make or break the newspapers, of a full third of the Union. In short, as the slaveholders numerically more than a fraction of the whole people, so long as they can ideally control the patronage on men, merchants, farmers, lawyers, engineers, mechanics and peasants submit, their voice will be complacent and their class interests will implicitly govern the politics and the policy of their whole section. And a wrong which has borne by struggling, refractile existence is incredibly more jealous, exacting and intolerant than any other.

The Union can be ended by a compromise and Pro-Slavery "reconstruction," and the Northern people never will for a moment accept that and peacefully, even here, than in the Southern people. And this is the danger by means yet averted.

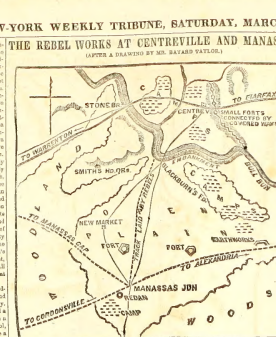
HOUSE DEBATE ON THE PRESIDENT'S PROPOSITION.

The eleven Border State and Republican voted against it, the two extremes of opinion unite in condemning or disparaging it. The Democratic leaders with regard to Slavery and Emancipation, must strongly tend to prolong the present conflict in the interest of the Slavery views promoted in the House debate of the 11th inst. Mr. Crittenden of Kentucky declared that he would not accept payment for his slaves in cases from the Government. Mr. Wickliffe of this, he is perfectly right, and speaks like a high-minded gentleman. Mr. Wickliffe is a Democratic land proprietor, who will be richer the day after the abolition of Slavery than he was the day before. But he is not sure that his negroes will be more than made up to him by the increased value of the remaining portion of his real estate. But there are persons whose sum if not sole wealth consists of slaves; some of these are poor whites who look upon the earnings of one or two slaves hired out in Kentucky, Virginia or Tennessee. It is to follow that these should not receive some compensation because Mr. Wickliffe does not need it for himself.

Mr. Biddle of Pennsylvania commenced by the assertion that the President's proposition would be unpopular. He proceeded to say that if the Government should pay for slaves at the rate of $500 each there would be no difficulty in finding purchasers. He estimated the value of the slaveholders of Delaware to purchase their consent to emancipation. Yet Mr. Biddle—who knows that Slave will—must know that the people of Delaware, who know that Slave will—must know that the slaveholders of Delaware will not be bought to-day for $10 per acre, when no better land in the adjacent counties of Pennsylvania can be had in exchange for more than $35 per acre. It is most unjust, therefore, to charge, in opposition, the people of Delaware that cheap Delaware land the full market value of their slaves, and that the compensation would at least double the value of their estates. We would have the compensation fair not just; but we would have it liberal, and we would have it according to be certified. If Mr. Biddle could find a single slaveholder in Delaware who will swear freely the question—"If you were known to separate the value of all the property in your farm, or in the case of your farm, you would stand to-morrow if Slavery were abolished without any thing being done to compensate it specifically?"—he could not get more than $200,000 would not overpay the citizens of that State for the loss of their property. Mr. Biddle Slavery has made Delaware a Democratic State, and a Democratic majority in the present Senate and in the present Congress. Either Slavery must die, or the Democratic party vigorously opposed it. So he resists the impulses of both parties and of Delaware herself, and he will not hear of anything but

THE REBEL WORKS AT CENTREVILLE AND MANASSAS.

(AFTER A DRAWING BY MR. RAYMOND FATLOR.)



My private impression was, that the family, in spite of their forlorn appearance, had made a pretty good thing out of the supplies they had furnished; at their scanty rate, they must have been greatly relieved by the first sensible, but they seemed also to be very crowed, and a little uncertain as to the treatment they would receive from us.

The Stone Bridge, over Bull Run, was blown up, and the creek was impassable at that point. The ford was also impassable, as to get to "China's House," a tall wooden structure, with heavy brick chimneys on the outside, which stood upon a hill, a short distance to the northward. Here, he said, we should find a good bridge and a ford below the mill. Guiding over the dry swells, and wading through the muddy hollows, we soon reached the bridge, which I was utterly deserted. The glass was out of the windows, and the shutters hung open. The kitchen and hall-ells we found a few beauties, the remains of a rough furniture, and a miscellaneous litter, which all the Yanks had been taken. The white-washed walls were covered with rude drawings in charcoal, and occasionally with pencil. One poor fellow had written an engraved inscription: "*I wish I was home, out of this accursed war.*" Pitiful words, from the burden of being a soldier can be put on," under which was the comment: "*Poor devil!*" Rough, but sincere and sympathetic remarks, must have been sufficiently to make and slaughtered before the enemy.

The hills now sloped down eastward toward Bull Run, which was wide, woodlands of a mile distant. The creek here makes a bend from south to southeast, leaving a portion open on the left side, with a high bank (that occupied by the Rebel batteries) in front, and steep, at a distance from the creek. Along the crest of the bank, which is forty or fifty feet high, runs a single intrenchment, mounted with heavy guns, etc. I saw no signs of a masked battery, and no field fort, although the ground was admirably adapted for both. Gen. Beauregard, who, now no traces of the Rebel occupation, and comparing them, I am satisfied that the Rebels have not a single

[illegible] of five miles—there is not a single [illegible] Their artillery and infantry were all withdrawn from the front and flanks, but it was evident that the heavy guns and heaviest fire were directed against the batteries. The [illegible] pet names, as he flew through the [illegible] Rebel cavalry charge was made across the open field. Before the Rebel infantry could be passed, the water not rising in our saddle-skirts. took a cool bending run to the bottom through about two feet of short yellow grass, and then raised the hill through the open fields, and thus missed the Rebel infantry and artillery, but I observed a Rebel encampment to the right, in a shelving wood. I saw no signs of the enemy in front, and the hens well built of squared logs, stopped with clay. The roofs, however, had been torn away, and the officers'tents of rough canvas. Some of the huts were burned, and the others had been slipped since they were abandoned. It is, indeed, possible that they were never occupied, considering the short winding for a mile or two through the woods, I came upon the Warrenton turnpike, at the point where it crosses the Bull Run Creek, and in the rear of the Stone Bridge.

I had ridden over the left wing of the battle-field, and the entire position of which was now between me and Bull Run, on both sides of the turnpike. On the left was the edge of the woods, and on the right the position assumed by our forces. Sherman's Battery was further on, beyond a house, which was riddled by shot was then used as a hospital. I learn from several officers who were in the fight, and who have visited the ground last evening, that our batteries were posted where we found them, and that the Rebel positions were neglected, and we suffered far more than the enemy. The nature of the ground, rendered necessary.

Let me here remark that a commander, with any experience in military affairs, knowing knowledge, will utterly fail, unless he has that which no more than one man in fifty possesses—a topographical eye. Ability to comprehend at a glance the character of a position—to understand the [illegible] of [illegible] advantages—to be so familiar with the [illegible] of surrounding country as to see it, as it were, in the mind's eye—this is the true soldier's eye. Without it, the keenest and the bravest [illegible] is helpless. Many of the Rebel officers have this eye, and it is the secret of their success. The other officers were busy, comparing impressions, and I made no attempt to overhaul them. Measuring against the Western sky rose the smokes of burning Manassas, and Bull Run, and the remote of the rebels. The other officers were busy, comparing impressions, and I made no attempt to overhaul them. Measuring against the Western sky rose the smokes of burning Manassas, and Bull Run, and the remote of the rebels. The other officers were busy, comparing impressions, and I made no attempt to overhaul them. Measuring against the Western sky rose the smokes of burning Manassas, and Bull Run, and the remote of the rebels.

I looked anxiously through the debris of supplies for the mail, and was told it might have been left behind, that my jaded horse might be refreshed. Here and there were remains of our cavalry horses, but there was no other sign of troops. In fact, our army has a very limited supply, and provision for a single day. Even a civilian has no right to ask for a horse, and the Rebel army—which, however, was not inferior yesterday to the Quartermaster of Gen. Sherman's Brigade for the absence of regimental transportation, and to-day to Gen. Wadsworth for supply of oats, sufficient to keep life in my tail gray horse—I am paid to be safe.

THE RIDE TO BULL RUN.

Learning that the General's headquarters was to be extended to Bull Run, I determined to accompany it. A regiment of cavalry had already set out in advance, leading up the Manassas Gap road. We kept along this road, for nearly two miles, when a country road to the left (which was left undisturbed), and partly through straggles of dwarfish wood. The other regiments of cavalry, and the artillery, and the Chief halted for a consultation. I determined to push on with the cavalry, and found Col. Hoffman and Dr. Powers, of Wadsworth's Brigade. We left the retinue of the Chief, and one of the Rebel army—which was scattered toward the Warrenton Turnpike. For a mile or two, the road was over swampy fields and out through groves of persimmon and sassafras. Then we struck into a road which was macadamized, and a line of rare, rolling hills, of slight elevation. Here we found the cavalry laying rapidly, the water looking down all the hollows.

We now descried a large white house, with outbuildings, and getting nearer it. The place was still occupied, and we were the entire citizens [illegible] instantly inhabited, and we were the entire citizens [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE, SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1862.

THE GREAT BATTLE OF SUGAR CREEK.

THE THREE DAYS' FIGHTING.

ATROCITIES OF REBEL INDIANS.

THE OVERWHELMING ATTACK ON SIGEL.

MIRACULOUS ESCAPES OF THE GENERAL.

Terrible Fighting by the Union Forces.

THE UTTER ROUP OF THE REBELS.

From Our Special Correspondent.
Battle-Field, on Sugar Creek, Benton Co., Ark., Wednesday Morning, March 12, 1862.

THE PRELIMINARY MOVEMENTS.

After the fight of last month, Generals Curtis and Sigel left Rolla, Mo., with some seven or eight thousand men to drive Sterling Price out of Missouri. His quarters then being at Springfield, and there were many troops with which to assault a lower one that had seldom ought to be encamped and defended by the cavalries and cunning Rebel chief who has for many months given us so much trouble in the West.

As our army approached, Price, true to his character and custom, evacuated, and after considerable skirmishing, was driven into Arkansas, as he had been before by that of Fremont's and Hunter's more vigorous and excellent soldiers.

At the junction many thought Curtis and Sigel should have pursued, for the friends of Arkansas, as Arkansas is justly called, in spite of its many and favorable to surprise, and full of positions where a body of regulars can on occasion successfully resist a thrice their number. Still, our little army continued its progress unbroken, and in a few days its advance occupied the town of Fayetteville.

The Union forces consisted of three divisions commanded by Sigel, Davis, and Curtis, all under the command of Brig.-Gen. Samuel R. Curtis.

Sigel's division was composed as follows:

First Brigade, Col. Osterhaus:
9th Illinois, Col. Osterhaus; 12th Missouri, Col. Eberle; 44th Illinois, Col. Knobelsdorff; 3d Missouri, Col. Carlin.

Second Brigade, Col. Asboth:
5th Missouri, Col. Greusel; 17th Missouri, Col. Bissell; 3d Missouri, Col. Asboth; 1st Missouri, Col. Schuttner.

Third Brigade, Col. Carlin:
36th Illinois, Col. Carlin; 58th Illinois, Lieut.-Col. Gumbart; 1st Missouri Artillery, Capt. Schultz; 1st Missouri Cavalry, Col. Merrill.

Davis's division was composed as follows:

First Brigade, Col. Dodge:
37th Illinois, Col. Dodge; 4th Missouri, Col. Patterson; 2d Missouri, Col. Phelps.

Second Brigade, Col. Vandever:
25th Missouri, Col. Vandever; 24th Missouri, Col. ——; 33d Missouri, Col. Worthington; 1st Missouri Cavalry, Col. Pfeiffer.

Third Brigade, Col. Jefferson:
Battery, Capt. Peabody; 2d Iowa, Col. Jefferson; 3d Missouri Cavalry, Col. ——.

Curtis's division was composed as follows:

First Brigade, Col. Greene:
25th Iowa, Lieut.-Col. Shaffer; 26th Iowa, Col. Greene; 16th Illinois, Col. Hall; 1st Missouri Cavalry, Col. Major.

Second Brigade, Col. Carr:
1st Missouri Artillery, Capt. Dubois; 1st Missouri ——; 2d Missouri Cavalry, Col. Wright.

OUR MARCH INTO ARKANSAS.

Before parting with the Rebels of Missouri it is but still not in many, perhaps, to record our march from Springfield in the service of the Arkansas.

The morning on which we departed with the main body of the army was clear, bright and refreshing. All nature was energized in quiet beauty. The early birds were in the midst of their morning song, and mingled the vociferous and the bluntest fowls—average Secession in the bright call, the cackle, the hoarse and the bass, the heavy tread of moving columns, and the rumbling of artillery.

Along the road of Springfield the soldiers marched, and well men and young women stood at the gates and doorways, and at the open windows, to see the sights, and handkerchiefs in the hand thrown the last more moist evidently than the eyes would indicate.

Many a prayer followed them, and many an eye reflected sad and heavy looks bearing evidence of fish that hundred of those who were marching off so gayly would never see again. Many a one died in the field of victory, so song of triumph, would reach them in their graves.

As we passed the half-ground of Wilson's Creek, the troops were silent. And why not? Here it was that when they were more men the old enemy they would not again have them wanted to fight with. They remembered that Price and McCulloch were to oppose them in several times, and here was the very ravine encamped their legs and stretched their sons from which they heard and thought with the most odious noises.

Sigel's division had passed the same way a day or two before, and it was said the German General had stopped to sleep, and told strange and mysterious memory of the brave men who had fallen there, many of them by treachery, in the early days of war. He also had to his own troops who had deserted their post of the sun-occupied of blood and gore. Sigel and hoped that he would not be compelled to bleak again for those who provide him. But he will not, he be planned along the route, and as he met the open of his countrymen, exclaimed: "No scamps of you falling me, my gallant friends. I see your resolution written in your looks."

Sigel's estimate of his companions in arms was correct. On the battle-field of Sugar Creek they won Sigel's esteem, and attain brevetted as the Knights of Fame.

APPEARANCE OF ARKANSAS.

As we approached Arkansas, we recognized the usual saying, even by contrast, of Missouri. Here Nowhere was there evidence of intelligence, enterprise, or even comfort. The country was poor, and the settlements were sparse. The blight of ignorance and Slavery lay upon the land. Even the Industry, no voice of pleasure greeting, no tone of cheerfulness, no echo of the to-morrow's act. Stagnation, desolation, helplessness, like grim despots, guarded every spot of the arid soil, and crushed energy, prosperity, power.

At long distances, a scribbled cabin greeted our gaze, and near these bevy-like females, and five or six wild-haired, tobacco-lacking children, and a group lounging in half-dressed wonder at the soldiers, and giving more symptoms of mind than might also in that tattered band.

Scarcely a man was to be seen, and I learned from several of the women what I had myself observed, that all the men had been drafted into the Rebel army by the Governor of Arkansas. Many of the better treasures capable of bearing arms had been compelled to leave their homes and take up arms, whatever be their sentiments, against his country.

A FEELING IN THE STATE.

One would naturally suppose, from appearances, that the Union Arkansas men were hostile to the Union. As glad, perhaps, to believe them such—and yet a large number of them have the redeeming trait of loyalty to their Government, and would have the United Secession if they had not been deprived of all power of resistance.

One intelligent man, Thomas Williams, for 25 years a settler, suffered from circumstance, which prevented his appearance into the Rebel service, and the people of Arkansas, even after the election of Lincoln, had made up their minds never to go out of the Union; that they loved Jeff. Davis and all his clique, and believed they wanted no more effect of the Northern to destroy their rights before they accused a hostile position.

ARMS AND PRODUCTIONS OF THE PEOPLE.

Their arms were those the people's minds must be abused, and therefore, through the press, public speeches and private conversation, the Federal Government and especially the Yankees were continually represented as the incarnation of evil, cruelty, and barbarism. The poison of slander had its effect, and in less than three months the people could have safely or in fact on the safest Arkansas. Others fled in terror, Williams added, something of a reaction and takes place. A portion of the people and find to prevent any hostile invasion by the Government, and began to believe they had been deeply deceived. The main, however, had still a mistrust of information, and those so corrupt, and their worst passions were so constantly addressed, that they remained buried in the ignorance with which Pro-Slavery demagogues had enveloped them.

In addition to this description, the people, we soon discovered, were robbed under the name of taxation to defray the expenses of the war—being informed by men far better they should surrender half their property to save their friends that by the Union men the whole by their Northern foes.

Many of these gentlemen seldom arrived in their midst, the condition of the Arkansans was deplorable indeed. Everything they had was taken by the rebel forces. Nothing was spared. Their cow-droppings were driven off, their horses seized at midnight, their hog and cattle carried off from their dwellings, sometimes taken from the very farms of the owners, who, if remonstrated, were called "d—d Abolitionists," and threatened with direful vengeance.

In the midst of this reign of terror was obsolete in Arkansas, and all men free in the State had become slaves, and disgusted with a war that had caused them nothing but unmixed evil. Williams said he believed three-quarters of the people would gladden peace at any price that did not involve the loss of their slaves. Many would submit to the Union, some rights they had before the Rebellion), and then the consideration of the question to them in the light of impartial way was all that was needed to secure their assent to a restoration of the Union, without any guarantee for Slavery, or any provision for its protection.

So much superior did Williams seem to almost all Arkansas I had ever met, especially as regarded energy, in his manner and conversation, that I asked him if he were a native of the State. He replied that he was not, but in the Stone twenty years before he left Tennessee, but that he was born and had resided for many years in Green County, Illinois. I found that he had succeeded as once for his higher mental endowments.

SUPPRESSION OF UNION SENTIMENT BY ARKANSAS.

No one, as I have said, would suspect—I was not myself at one would dare—the Rebel sentiment dominant to any extent in Arkansas, which seems as it were specially created for the Rebellion, and to be cursed and the heart of Rebellion. Still, loyalty exists with and more so it did before the war, as I have learned from conversation with various citizens.

Outwardly, almost every man assumes to be a Secessionist, whatever may be his inclination and for the private conviction; for in such a course alone is the only true safety. Arkansas and people are literally inflicted, no one daring to confide in his next-door neighbor, even in his relatives, but for the fullest expression to some of the odious sentiments that indicate the very worst and most degraded Rebel. Even the most of cherishing hostile sentiments, as it was planned, toward the South and her institutions, has been generally concealed without any form or show of treason-talking taken from their houses at the dead of night, and hurried off, and carried away I know not, nor am not to tell. Arkansas, however, is free from such horrors, and has had no remedy for this accumulated wrong, no redress for this outrage, no punishment for the offenders. But even the blessings Slavery vouchsafes, such as "the right of secession" and "Southern rights and Southern" would honor!

THE BATTLE OF THE BATTLE-GROUND.

The battle was fought in the extreme north-west corner part of Arkansas, in Benton County, and is one of the most beautiful in the State. In the first the through which our army passed looked rather cold and uninteresting. The country is mountainous, and containing many small hills and ravines, with a very scanty growth and of stunted timber. The road from Keetsville to Bentonville and Fayetteville was very hilly, and generally difficult for the passage of transportation. They are often lined with rocks and large stones in their crevices, affording many excellent positions for ambuscade and sudden attack; and, in fact, the country generally could successfully be defended by very large cor.

The region known as Pea Ridge extends from the State line to within six miles of Sugar Creek, as far as the Missouri State line, and is a small part of the Ozark Mountains, which origin covering its name from the fact that the soil will grow little else than peas. Pea Ridge is often broken, and covered very much as in many places with the small oaks so common in the mountainous regions of the South-west.

The fighting during the three days was on both sides of Sugar Creek, but the greater portion on the north, giving a decided advantage to the attacking party, as they had the choice of the ground, and of course taken all the best positions, and this with the considerable knowledge of the ground, which was made them doubly superior of success.

Sugar Creek, as its name implies, is a wooded cave or spot of eight or ten miles, and from the uneven and divided character of the ground, but little of it can be seen by the troops at the same time. The scene too was constantly shifting from point to point, and the whole battle-ground, as it were, the sweep of the hills and the circle of smoke frequently obscured the view of the contending parties, and rendered fixed calculations impossible from fire.

The first of the fighting on the second and third days was desperate but desultory, now here, now there, as the one contest was at a distance, or as the other. Skirmishing was visible everywhere, and hand hand-to-hand fighting in every quarter of the field. Under such advantages, now extending, now one brave, now contracting forward, now occupying and retiring, now disappearing, but ever moving toward victory.

ATROCITIES OF THE INDIANS.

The Cherokee, Choctaw, Creek, and Seminole Indians, of whom some three thousand were engaged in the battle, under the command of Col. Albert Pike, a Northern man, who deserves, but will doubtless receive, eternal infamy for his efforts to induce a horde of savages to butcher brave men who had taken up arms to prevent the subversion of the Republic, and the establishment of a despotic Confederacy, and the shocking barbarities with which our early history has made us familiar.

They fought as they did in the olden times—in the manner the Rebels have adopted as their own, from which we are now willing to believe—in their hatred of all opposers; making by every device and deception to draw our men into ambush, and attack us at once a disadvantage.

In many instances they succeeded, but in others we were a step or a half-step, and defeated them at their own game. Many a savage, while he was scalping a man, or cutting out his tongue, or his brains, was relieved of life by a musket or rifle ball crashing through his skull.

The Indians often assumed to be dead, shamming death, and then, upon their falling on the ground, and as soon as our troops would pass, they would rise, take aim, fire, and fly.

Scalping and nothing more, as of yore, their favorite mode of warfare, they plundered every wounded, dying and dead Unionist they could find, and very frequently mutilated the bodies in a manner too horrible to be in thought of offering exclamation.

The wounded Indians seemed demoniacal, and it is said they did not spare even those of their own who were unable to fight, and who had been expected.

The Secessionists scarcely fared their fiendish allies, and when they were fired, the truly guilty suffered from the wood.

The Indians in the midst of the excitement and battle seemed to have almost lost their humanity, and were frenzied, but to every man but that of slaughter. They spared not but were able to do them, by dint of the utmost rank, and used their long knives indiscriminately upon all within their reach. More than twelve hours they continued this ingenuity warfare, killing and wounding those of the Missouri and Arkansas troops, it is believed, than they did of ours.

On the second morning, a body of 700 or 800 Indians were discovered on the north side of Sugar Creek, on the Missouri State line, and a small force of cannon of pone-side fires to Gen. Curtis's division of Arkansas troops, which was sent to dislodge them, toward the upper part of the ridge. The Major of the battalion seeing the Indians, and knowing their character, ordered his men to their own friends, and placed his white handkerchief on his sword and waved it in the air.

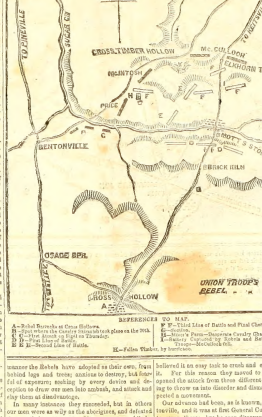
The Indians either did not see or did not care for the symbol of truce, but poured two volleys into the Arkansans, killing among others the Major himself, and severely wounding seven of the men. The Arkansans turned traitors, and the Secession soldiers were immediately ordered to charge upon them, and they did so, and for an hour a terrible fight ensued among the thickets and ravines of the region, but little known of which it is stated some 350 were killed and wounded on both sides. The Indians were overpowered, and they were driven from their hiding places, and also and bushwhacking of the enemy, who fled in the most third part of the fight says it was the most bloody and desperate that occurred on the battle-ground. The Indians are most reckless and brave savages by the fine portion of action it would be difficult to say, but certainly they fought with bravery and with death.

THE CHASE OF THE DISAPPOINTED ATTACK.

The attack on our force by the combined army of the Rebels and Indians was from the north, toward the South, as was anticipated, the intention of the enemy being to place themselves between our army and the State line, so as to prevent any retreat. Price and McCulloch had at first supposed our force equal to fifty or sixty thousand men, and when they learned its true number they deployed the power, and believed in our rear hole to crush and even annihilate it. For this reason they moved to the north, and spread the attack from three different points, intending to hem us in on the South and disarm by so much a piece a movement.

Our wounded had been, as is known, as far as Keetsville, and it was at first General Curtis's intention to camp there; but he soon discovered that the enemy was in force in the rear along Sugar Creek, and accordingly felt back, and pitched his tents in the vicinity of that stream. This movement completely deceived the Rebels. They had no doubt we were in full and rapid retreat, and when they met our advance, they made forced marches by various roads to drive us into their rear. Of course they met with the shadow of a doubt. With them it was only a question of cannonading speedy, complete, and entire destruction.

The Secession chiefs are said to have congratulated each other upon the trap into which they had drawn us, and to have even gone so far as to count the bones soldiers should return to the North. They considered the thing accomplished, and many of the Rebel officers were instructed over the entire subjugation of Arkansas, and the consequent annihilation of the troops.



THE UTTER ROUP OF THE REBELS.

The Rebels received no sleep on the night of the 7th, the Rebels marched in heavy columns along the Bentonville Road, and forming in the night, occupied both sides of the Keetsville Road above Sugar Creek, ready to commence an entire attack, and destroy us at eight and rose.

By a mistake a position they could not be allowed to keep, and early in the morning Gen. Curtis ordered Gen. Carr's division to dislodge them. The troops were somewhat slow in coming up, and about 10 o'clock the battle opened briskly. For such a brilliant charge upon Price and McCulloch's old haunts, and for such a time for the day was the order given to him. Carr fought against large odds, and his men suffered much from concealed riflemen and two batteries, which guns were rapidly planted, but held with fatal effect.

The Rebels were gallantly charged, taken and retaken, and taken again by the Illinois troops, and Col. Hall, of the 16th Illinois, distinguished himself by his Spartan courage, and assisted the fugitive encampments from the Rebel encampments.

Lieut.-Col. Shaffer, Commissioned reinforcements, but not before the Rebels had been very heavily, and the battle on both sides was of the most desperate character. The Secessionists were driven back at least almost every officer, and Lieutenant-Colonel Shaffer by every means in his power to encourage his men in bloody day.

While the fight was going on, Gen. Jeff. C. Davis was contending with Van Dorn's forces, on Pea Ridge, about three miles from the battle-ground. His last near hope to Carr's followers, and they were more. Not so advantageously posted as the other side, and the darkness fell upon them, and the combatants were separated by the night.

About 6 o'clock, our troops, having him upon their terms all night, fell back to their encampments of the morning, and the engagement on both sides became general. The most severe losses fell upon the Rebels were engaged against our own, and these were driven back with terrible slaughter on their own.

Soon after, six of our batteries were placed in commanding positions, and opened upon the Rebels, who, under our artillery was drawn up in line of battle near the main road, and the battle-field was literally strewn with the dead.

The Secession chiefs are said to have congratulated each other upon the trap into which they had drawn us, and to have even gone so far as to count the bones soldiers should return to the North. They considered the thing accomplished, and many of the Rebel officers were instructed over the entire subjugation of Arkansas, and the consequent annihilation of the troops.

THE UNION AND REBEL LOSS.

The Union has about 800 killed and 2,000 wounded, and 1,000 wounded, the great majority of the Secessionists being killed and wounded in battle. A singular war line was not twice as great as it is the worst formation in escaping with to Rebel extermination.

The enemy lost at the least calculation 2,000 men, and probably more than that number. Many of the Rebel officers were killed in the battle, and the Rebel army had one field officer, Lieut.-Col. Hendricks of the 3d Missouri Cavalry.

Gen. Frost of St. Louis, Mo., and Gen. Rector, of Arkansas, were both in the battle, and the former had a large number of Rebel colonels, majors, captains, and lieutenants.

I will not attempt to give a list of our wounded, as it is impossible to obtain it with such accuracy as I am able to obtain tolerably particular.

OUR CAPTURES.

The fifteen or twenty pieces of cannon taken are nearly from Missouri and Arkansas. They are full and serviceable, and worth about twenty-five each. They are comfortably but poorly clad, and their stores of provisions and ammunition are very large. Gen. Curtis, for fairness to the Secession captives, but this does not include the Indians, who are treated as prisoners of war.

We have ten of the enemy's cannon and a large lot of small arms, but the latter are of little value.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BATTLE-FIELD.

I furnish below a few incidents of the battle-field, which will interest at least a few of your readers, in this age of sanitary interest and belligerent sympathy.

A MYSTERIOUS ARRIVAL.

One of the 3d Missouri was so enraged on the morning of the battle at the treachery of the Indians, that he swore he would have no quarter. He was a brave fellow, and his comrades, who had fought with him in many a bloody battle, and seemed to be in the same spirit. He was a man of a sober character, and his comrades, who had fought with him in many a bloody battle, and seemed to be in the same spirit. He was a man of a sober character, and his comrades, who had fought with him in many a bloody battle, and seemed to be in the same spirit.

A German soldier in the 25th Illinois fled with two very mature children, and was overtaken by a Secession cavalryman who was endeavoring to forcibly capture the enemy in Green Bushwhacker, and was about to run his sword through the body of the German, when the latter, with a quick movement, struck the sword aside, and with a single blow of his fist knocked the Secession soldier from his horse, and then, seizing the reins of the horse, mounted the animal, and, shouting his shout of victory, rode off with his children.

GALLANT UNION CONDUCT.

Lieut.-Col. Herron of the 9th Iowa, was shot in the leg, and his horse was killed under him by the same ball. He indignantly refused to leave the field, and, having been taken to the rear, he soon returned, limping from the wound, and, having been taken to the rear, he soon returned, limping from the wound, and, having been taken to the rear, he soon returned, limping from the wound

THE WAR IN THE SOUTH-WEST.

NEW-MADRID TAKEN.

Desperate Fighting at Island No. 10.

ANOTHER VICTORY IN ARKANSAS.

The news from New-Madrid is still meager, but highly satisfactory. The place is ours; though the South boasted that it was impregnable, we took it with little trouble. No Rebel flag now waves in Missouri. After several days' fighting, and a number of ineffectual attempts on the part of the gunboats of the enemy to dislodge Gen. Pope, the Rebels evacuated the place in a panic on Thursday night, leaving their tents, arms, ammunition, everything. The spoils are valued at over $1,000,000. Our heavy battery was established during the night of the 12th instant within eight hundred yards of the enemy's works, and we opened fire at daylight on the 13th instant, just thirty-four hours after the guns were delivered from Cairo. During the whole of Thursday our lines were drawn closer around the works of the enemy, under a furious fire of sixty pieces of artillery. The fear of an assault upon their works at daylight induced them to flee precipitately during the night. Many prisoners were taken. Our loss is about 50 killed and wounded. Hollins, who was in command of the Rebel gunboats, has once more gone down the river. New-Madrid being below Island No 10, should the Rebels attempt to retreat that way before the expedition of Com. Foote, they will be cut off by the forces of Gen. Pope. Com. Foote was at Hickman at 4½ o'clock on Saturday afternoon, with his gunboats and mortar rafts, and probably ere this has made an attack upon the Rebel stronghold below, that is supposing they have not effected another evacuation. Should they attempt to reach the Tennessee shore to escape Foote and Pope, our forces at Paris may come up in time to cut off their retreat. Thus the Mississippi is practically clear to Memphis, as Forts Randolph, Pillow, and Harris will probably not long retard the progress of our victorious flotilla.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, March 15, 1862.

Gen. Pope, in his dispatch to Gen. Halleck, says:

"Our success at New-Madrid has been even greater than reported. Twenty-five pieces of heavy artillery—24-pounders and rifled—thirty-two batteries of field artillery, an immense quantity of fixed ammunition, several thousand small arms, hundreds of boxes of musket cartridges, three hundred mules, tents for an army of 12,000 men, and an immense quantity of other property of not less value than a million of dollars, have fallen into our hands. The men only escaped. The enemy's whole force is demoralized, and dispersed in a swamp on the opposite side of the river. The enemy abandoned their works so hurriedly as to leave all the baggage of the officers and knapsacks of the men behind. Their dead were unburied. Their suppers were on their tables, and candles were burning in their tents. A furious thunder-storm, which [illegible] got across the river without being discovered.

"Our heavy battery was established during the night of the 12th inst. within 800 yards of the enemy's works. We opened fire at daylight on the 13th inst., just thirty-four hours after the guns were delivered at Cairo. During the whole day, Saturday our lines were drawn closer around the works of the enemy, under a furious fire of sixty pieces of artillery. The fear of an assault upon their works at daylight induced them to flee precipitately during the night.

"Many prisoners have been taken, and the colors of several Arkansas regiments. Our loss is about fifty killed and wounded. Hollins was in command of the Rebel fleet, and Gens. McCown, Stewart, and Gantt of the land forces. The gunboats went down river."

FIGHTING AT ISLAND No. 10.

The fight at Island No. 10 began on Sunday, the 16th inst. The first dispatch concerning the action is as follows:

CAIRO, March 16, 1862.

The flotilla got under way at 5½ o'clock this morning and dropped down slowly until about 7 o'clock, when the flag-ship, being about twenty minutes ahead, and six miles above the island, discovered a side-wheel steamer run out from the shelter of a point on the Kentucky shore, and steamed down the river. Four shells were thrown after her, but the distance was too far for the shots to take effect.

At 9 o'clock the fleet rounded to about three miles above the island. The Commodore then ordered one of the mortar-boats into position.

At this hour, 2 o'clock in the afternoon, we are within range, but as yet have heard nothing from the enemy. There appears to be a large Rebel force on the Kentucky shore, and we have counted thirteen guns in position on the bluffs.

A large number of Rebel transports can also be seen across the low point near the Missouri shore, busily engaged around the island, but what they are doing cannot be determined. The mortar-boats are momentarily expected to open fire.

CAIRO, March 16—p. m.

Commodore Foote is shelling the Rebels at Island No. 10. Gen. Pope's batteries prevent their escape down the river. They are said to be 15,000 to 20,000 strong. Rebel gunboats are understood to be engaging Gen. Pope's batteries.

Four o'clock p. m.—The Rebels at Island No. 10 have a very strong position. Forty-six guns have been counted. Eight mortars shelled the battery above the island to-day. The enemy left it several times, but returned. They only fired with two guns. Our shells reached the island easy.

Gen. Pope has sent dispatches to Com. Foote, saying that his heavy guns command the river, so that neither steamboat nor gunboat of the enemy can pass.

Firing has been heard in the direction of New-Madrid all day. It is supposed that the Rebel gunboats are trying to force a passage. Seven Rebel transports near Island No. 10 are hemmed in. The encampment of the enemy is visible, and is supposed to be large enough for 15,000 to 20,000 men.

LATER DISPATCHES.

On the same night a report came from St. Louis to the effect that Gen. Halleck had announced the capture of the island. This was shown to be premature by the following dispatches:

CAIRO, Ill., Tuesday, March 18, 1862.

News received this morning at 9 o'clock, from the flag-ship Benton, dated near Island No. 10, March 17, says:

"We had hard work this afternoon with the upper battery of all, at this point. Only four shots struck us out of the fire of five forts. One shot, after striking the upper deck twice and the lower deck once, some half-dozen beams, finally lodged and broke Officer's desk, depositing itself as quietly in the table.

"We have battered the forts all to pieces, dismounting one gun; but night came upon us, and we had to leave without finishing the work, but will to-morrow go at him again.

"A rifled gun burst on board the St. Louis, and killed two men outright, wounding mortally two more, and wounding ten others. These are the only casualties. The mortar boats are doing well.

"A. M. PENNOCK, Senior Officer."

CAIRO, Wednesday, March 19, 1862.

The steamer Gladiator, from Paducah, brings a large quantity of ordnance stores captured at Fort Donelson, consisting, in part, of 38 pieces of artillery, and a large quantity of ammunition. The steamer McGill also arrived from Pittsburgh Landing, on the Tennessee River. She left there yesterday afternoon, but reports no movements of importance by the troops concentrated there. Skirmishes had occurred between the pickets, and two or three were killed on each side, and four Rebels taken prisoners.

The country in that vicinity is covered with water from the Tennessee, which has overflowed its banks. Military operations are necessarily restricted. The Rebels avoid the river, keeping out of the range of the gunboats. The Rebel force at Corinth and Decatur is estimated to number 40,000.

The latest intelligence from below is contained in a dispatch from Gen. Pope, dated at 7 p. m., stating that up to a little before that time, the firing had been very continuous, but that at 7 o'clock it had materially slackened.

The latest accounts from Columbus are to 11 o'clock yesterday forenoon, at which time heavy cannonading was distinctly heard in the direction of the Island.

The collection of eighty transports at Savannah, in connection with circumstances known here but not considered proper for publication, indicates that the country about the Tennessee River near Alabama will be the theater of extensive military operations.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, March 19, 1862.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, March 19, 1862.

Telegrams from Gen. Curtis state that his loss in killed and wounded in the battle at Pea Ridge was about 1,400. The enemy retreated to the south of the Boston Mountains. There are no Rebel troops in Northern Arkansas except marauders and Pike's Indians, who kill and plunder friends and foes indiscriminately.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 19, 1862.

A dispatch received from Cairo, dated 9 o'clock to-night, says nothing has been heard from Island No. 10 to-day. General Pope repulsed the Rebel gunboat fleet at New-Madrid, sinking one, and damaging others more or less. Not a man was lost on our side.

ANOTHER VICTORY IN ARKANSAS.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, March 18, 1862.

To Secretary Stanton.

A Scouting party under Lieut.-Col. Wood and Maj. Drake, consisting of about 250 men of the 6th Missouri and 3d Iowa Cavalry, encountered, near Salem, Arkansas, about 1,000 of the enemy, under Colonels Coleman, Woodsides, and McFarland. After a severe fight, the enemy was defeated with the loss of Col. Woodsides, and about 100 killed and wounded, and a considerable number of prisoners. Our loss was 25 killed and wounded.

H. W. HALLECK, Major-General.

WAR NEWS SUMMARY.

OFFICIAL WAR BULLETIN.

ORDER RESPECTING CONTRACTS FOR ARMS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, [illegible]

[illegible] Robert Dale Owen be, and they are hereby, appointed a Special Committee to audit and adjust all contracts, orders, and claims on the War Department, in respect to ordnance, arms, and ammunition—their determination to be final and conclusive as respects this Department on all questions touching the validity, execution, and sum due, or to become due, upon such contract, and upon all other questions arising between contractors and the Government upon said contracts.

Second: The said Commission will proceed forthwith to investigate all claims and contracts in respect to ordnance, arms and ammunition in the War Department, or pending the settlement and final payment, and adjudicate the same. All persons interested in such contracts may appear in person, but not by attorney, before said Commissioners, and be heard respecting their claims, at such time and place as the Commissioners shall appoint. The Chief of Ordnance, and all other officers in the Department, will furnish such books and papers as the Commissioners may require. Major Hagner, of the Ordnance Department, is specially assigned to aid and assist the Commissioners in their investigation. All claims that they may award in favor of parties shall be promptly paid. No application will be entertained by the Department respecting any claim or contract which they shall adjudge to be invalid.

Third: If in their investigation they shall find reason to believe that any agent or employee of the War Department was directly or indirectly interested in any contract for ordnance, arms or ammunition, or received any consideration for its procurement, they shall give notice thereof to the claimant and proceed to investigate and determine the fact, taking such testimony as they may deem proper, and if the fact of such interest be established, it shall be good cause for adjudging the claim to be fraudulent.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Sec. of War.

ORDER FROM GEN. M'CLELLAN.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE, Va., March 14, 1862.

Soldiers of the Army of the Potomac.

For a long time I have kept you inactive, but not without a purpose. You were to be disciplined, armed, and instructed. The formidable artillery you now have had to be created. Other armies were to move and accomplish certain results. I have held you back, that you might give the death-blow to the rebellion that has distracted our once happy country. The patience you have shown, and your confidence in your General, are worth a dozen victories.

These preliminary results are now accomplished. I feel that the patient labors of many months have produced their fruit. The Army of the Potomac is now a real army, magnificent in material, admirable in discipline and construction, and excellently equipped and armed. Your commanders are all that I could wish.

The moment for action has arrived, and I know that I can trust in you to save our country. As I ride through your ranks, I see in your faces the sure prestige of victory. I feel that you will do whatever I ask of you.

The period of inaction has passed. I will bring you now face to face with the Rebels, and only pray that God may defend the right. In whatever direction you may move, however strange my actions may appear to you, ever bear in mind that my fate is linked with yours, and that all I do is to bring you where I know you wish to be—on the decisive battle-field. It is my business to place you there. I am to watch over you as a parent over his children, and you know that your General loves you from the depths of his heart. It shall be my care—it has ever been—to gain success with the least possible loss. But I know that if it is necessary you will willingly follow me to our graves for our righteous cause.

God smiles upon us—victory attends us. Yet I would not have you think that our aim is to be obtained without a manly struggle. I will not disguise it from you, that you have brave foes to encounter—foemen well worthy of the steel that you will use so well. I shall demand of you great, heroic exertions, rapid and long marches, desperate combats, privations, perhaps. We will share all these together, and when this sad war is over, we will all return to our homes, and feel that we can ask no higher honor than the proud consciousness that we belonged to the Army of the Potomac.

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, Major-General Commanding.

THE MORTALITY OF THE ARMY.

Many exaggerated statements having been made as to the mortality in the army, it is ascertained from official sources that the number of deaths among the soldiers stationed at Washington is as follows:

	Regulars.	Volunteers.
For the quarter ending March, 1861	22	4
For the quarter ending June, 1861	39	71
For the quarter ending Sept., 1861	56	[illegible]
For the quarter ending Dec., 1861	108	2,9[illegible]
Total	225	3,7[illegible]
Total number of deaths		3,990
Of which 100 were from wounds.		

The above deaths were in 257 regiments, including those of the Army of the Potomac.

LATER FROM GEORGIA AND FLORIDA.

The Expedition Up the St. John's River.

SURRENDER OF ST. AUGUSTINE.

Jacksonville Captured Without Bloodshed.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 19, 1862.

Dispatches received at the Navy Department from Flag-Officer Dupont, announce that the flag of the United States floats over Fort Macon, at San Augustine, Florida. The town was surrendered without fighting.

The town authorities received Commander Rogers in the Town Hall, and after being assured that he would protect the loyal citizens, they raised the flag with their own hands.

Jacksonville, Florida, was also surrendered in like manner.

The Governor of Florida has recommended the entire evacuation of East Florida.

The following is from the proclamation of the Mayor of Jacksonville:

On yesterday evening, a portion of the City Council held an interview with Gen. Pyles and his staff, and after full discussion and patient deliberation, it was unanimously determined that inasmuch as all the Confederate troops, arms and munitions of war upon the St. Johns River and in East and South Florida generally are ordered away, and that the East and South are to be abandoned, it is useless to attempt a defense of the City of Jacksonville; and therefore, upon the approach of the enemy, it should be surrendered. This having been decided upon as the sound and proper course to be pursued, Col. M. Whit Smith suggested the Mayor should make it known to the citizens by proclamation; and this suggestion being fully concurred in by all present, I therefore, in conformity thereto, make known to you that all defences will be immediately withdrawn from the city and the St. Johns River, and no military force will be kept on duty except for police purposes; and such force will be supplied by details from our citizens.

U. S. FLAG-SHIP WABASH, OFF ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., March 12, 1862.

SIR: Having crossed the bar with some difficulty, in obedience to your orders, I approached St. Augustine under a flag of truce; and as I drew near the city, a white flag was hoisted upon one of the bastions of Fort Macon. Landing at the wharf, and inquiring for the chief authority, I was soon joined by the Mayor, and conducted to the City Hall, where the municipal authorities were assembled. I informed them that having come to restore the authority of the United States, you had deemed it more kind to send an unarmed boat to inform the citizens of your determination than to occupy the town at once by force of arms; that you were desirous to calm all apprehensions of harsh treatment that might exist in their minds, and that you should carefully respect the persons and property of all citizens who submitted to the authority of the United States; that you had a single purpose to restore the state of affairs which existed before the rebellion.

I informed the municipal authorities that so long as they respected the authority of the Government we serve, and acted in good faith, municipal affairs would be left in their own hands so far as might be consistent with the exigencies of the times. The Mayor and Council then informed me that the place had been evacuated the preceding night by two companies of Florida troops, and that they gladly received the [illegible] surrender I gave them, and yielded the city to my hands. I [illegible] the national ensign [illegible] with the advice, by order of the Mayor. The Mayor [illegible] was displayed from the flagstaff of the fort mounted at the [illegible] to turn over to me the [illegible] spiked, and also the [illegible] which are in good condition and not [illegible] the enemy. I desired to take charge of [illegible] left by the retreating enemy, to make careful inventories, and establish a [illegible] for the present, and guard, informing him that he would be held responsible for the place until our force should enter the harbor. I called upon the clergymen of the city, requesting them to reassure their people, and to confide in our kind intentions toward them. About 1,500 persons remain in St. Augustine, about one-fifth of the inhabitants having fled. I believe that there are many citizens who are earnestly attached to the Union, a large number who are silently opposed to it, and a still larger number who care very little about the matter.

I think that nearly all the men acquiesce in the condition of affairs we are now establishing. There is much violent and pestilent feeling among the women. They seem to mistake treason for courage, and have a theatrical desire to figure as heroines. Their minds have doubtless been filled with the falsehoods so industriously circulated in regard to the lust and hatred of our troops. On the night before our arrival, a party of women assembled in front of the barracks, and cut down the flag-staff, in order that it might not be used to support the old flag. The men seemed anxious to conciliate in every way.

There is a great scarcity of provisions in the place. There seems to be no money except the wretched paper currency of the rebellion, and much poverty exists.

In the water battery at the fort are three fine army 32-pounders of 7,000 pounds, and two 8-inch sea-coast howitzers of 5,600 pounds, with shot and some powder. There are a number of very old guns in the fort, useless and not mounted. Several good guns were taken away some months ago, to arm batteries at other harbors.

The garrison of the place went from St. Augustine at midnight on the 10th, for Smyrna, where are said to be about [illegible] troops, a battery, the steamer Carolina, and a considerable quantity of arms and ammunition.

It is very positively stated that the Governor has ordered the abandonment of East Florida, and proposes to make a stand near Apalachicola.

Mr. Dennis of the Coast Survey, who accompanied me, rendered me much valuable aid.

I have the honor to be very respectfully,

C. R. P. RODGERS, Commander.

To Flag Officer S. F. DUPONT, Commanding South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

CAPTURE OF STRASBURG.

WINCHESTER, Wednesday, March 19, 1862.

Strasburg is now in the possession of our troops, who entered it last Sunday evening, Jackson's army retreating on our approach.

The Michigan Cavalry led the advance, and Gen. Shields's Division followed. Ashby's Cavalry protected the retreat of the Rebels, and gave a good deal of annoyance to our forces.

A bridge was burned by the Rebels, which also caused considerable delay to our advance.

Messengers from Strasburg report that the rear guard of Jackson disputed Gen. Shields's approach, foot by foot, with infantry and artillery.

The official report says that Gen. Shields encountered the rear guard of Jackson's forces just beyond Middletown. With four field-pieces and small bodies of infantry and cavalry, they disputed Gen. Shields's progress, stopping at all the strongest points, and then retiring. They crossed Cedar Creek and destroyed the bridge.

Gen. Shields this morning built a temporary bridge, and after a skirmish, entered the town and threw out his pickets two miles beyond.

The loss of the enemy is not stated.

Heavy firing has been heard in the direction of Strasburg since our information was prepared.

FROM KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, March 19, 1862.

The bridge-builders captured by Morgan's party, on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, have been released, and they returned this evening.

DIED.

PATCHIN—In Washington, D. C., on Friday, Feb. 21, 1862, of typhoid fever, Alvino D. Patchin of Richmond, Tioga County, Pa., aged 21 years, 10 months and 24 days, youngest son of Mr. [illegible] D. and Vine D. Patchin. Chenango County, N. Y., papers please copy.

SHERVILLE—At Bergen, N. J., on Friday, March 14, Elizabeth, daughter of John and Anna Maria Sherville, aged 6 years and 2 days.

SMITH—Drowned, at Port Royal, on Sunday, March 15, Isaac Smith, [illegible], late of the United States steam transport Cosmopolitan.

STARR—At Port Royal, in the 20th year of his age, Grosvenor Starr, Adjutant of the 7th Regiment C. V., son of the late H. H. Starr.

TREMBLEY—At Bergen Point, N. J., on Wednesday, March 12, Frank, eldest son of Geo. W. and Kate L. Trembley, aged 9 years and 11 months.

WHEELER—Suddenly, of disease of the heart, in New-Milford, Conn., on Monday, March 3, John S. Wheeler, in the 56th year of his age.

WRIGHT—In San Francisco, Cal., on Tuesday, Jan. 21, Albert R. Wright, a native of Rhode Island, aged 24 years and 2 months.

HARD BATTLE IN NEW-MEXICO.

HEROISM OF CAPT. McRAE.

Advices from that Territory contain an account of a desperate fight which took place in the vicinity of Fort Craig, New-Mexico, on the 21st of February. It appears that skirmishing, resulting in the daily discomfiture of the Rebel Texans, had been going on from the 17th. On the morning of the 21st, at about 9 o'clock, a serious battle commenced; and the conflict raged throughout the day. The enemy made desperate charges on one howitzer battery, which was under Capt. McRae's command. At last, 600 of the Texans, armed with carbines, revolvers, and long seven-pound bowie-knives, made their last and desperate charge; the shock was terrible; the battery poured upon them its fearful storm; Capt. Plimpton, with a company of United States infantry, was defending McRae's guns; his men stood up against this mighty charge like a wall of granite, till half their number were dead; then they retreated; Capt. McRae, left alone, sat down on one of his guns, with a revolver in his hand, refusing to fly; he died like a hero, the last man at his post. Lieuts. Michler and [illegible]ne, and other officers, were slain or wounded. Our loss was about 200. In spite of this success, the day may be said to have been won by the Union troops.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, March 13, 1862.

The resolution expressing the thanks of Congress to Capt. A. H. Foote, his officers, and men of the Western flotilla, was taken up.

Mr. GRIMES (Rep., Iowa) said he felt it a duty and pleasure to call attention to the exploits of our navy on the Western waters. In May last commander John Rogers was sent to Cincinnati to prepare gunboats for operations in the Western waters. The Tyler, Lexington, and Conestoga were built. When they first went to Cairo they were laughed at, but since that no Rebel craft has been above Columbus. Afterward, in September, Capt. Foote was sent to take the place of Rogers, and the gunboats, the iron-clad, St. Louis, Carondelet, Pittsburgh, Essex and Mound City, mounting 13 guns each, were finished.

So far as he (Grimes) could learn, the plan of turning the enemy's flank, by going up the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers, originated with Commander Foote. He referred at some length to the triumph of the gunboats at Forts Henry and Donelson, and attributed the evacuation of Columbus to the influence of the gunboats and mortar fleet. He contended that this country was destined to be a great maritime country, and the Navy must be its right arm of defense, and referred to the gallant exploits of the Navy elsewhere under Dupont and Goldsborough.

He said the recent event at Hampton Roads demonstrated that ordinary wooden boats are no defense against iron boats, and that no stone fortress is any obstacle to the entrance of iron boats into any harbor. He referred in terms of high eulogy to Lieutenant Worden and Capt. Ericsson, and to the lamented dead on the Congress and Cumberland.

The resolution was passed.

The resolution of thanks to Lieut. Worden and the officers and seamen of the Monitor was then taken up and passed.

The Senate took up the case of Mr. Powell, and Mr. Davis of Kentucky made a speech in favor of his expulsion.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. [illegible]ELL (Rep., N. Y.) introduced a joint resolution which was passed, tendering the thanks of Congress to Gen. Curtis and the officers and men under his command, for their late brilliant victory in Arkansas, and sincerely sympathizing with the relations and friends of the officers and soldiers of the army who so bravely fell at Pea Ridge.

The House, in Committee of the Whole, then resumed the consideration of the Tax bill.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, March 14, 1862.

[illegible] case of Mr. Powell was taken up, and he [illegible] his own defense.

Mr. POWELL (Secession, Ky.) said that he hoped to treat the subject dispassionately and considerately. He thought his colleague (Davis) had been rather personal and ungracious. Courtesy might have led his colleague to notify him (Powell) that he (Davis) was going to make a complaint. The resolutions for his (Powell's) expulsion, it appears were drawn up in his colleague's handwriting, although they were presented by the Senator from Minnesota. He (Powell) gave notice to his colleague that if duty ever led him to make any charges against him (Davis), he (Powell) would notify him of the fact, and do it in his own proper person. His colleague had said that he (Powell) attended a treasonable meeting in the County of Owen, and that he (Powell) knew that Humphrey Marshall was organizing troops to attack Frankfort. The fact was that he (Powell) had not been in the County of Owen since 1856, and he had no knowledge that Humphrey Marshall was doing what his colleague charged. Indeed, he had a letter from Marshall, in which he denies any such thing. If he (Powell) was popular in the State of Kentucky, as his colleague had said, it was because he (Powell) had always acted with strict integrity. He denied that he had advocated neutrality with any intention to deceive the people. He had acted honestly. He simply meant to keep Kentucky in the position of a peacemaker for the sake of preserving the Union. Mr. Powell then referred to the resolutions adopted at the meeting at Louisville, at which Mr. Davis was one of the Committee on Resolutions, and at which he advocated the Crittenden compromise and the amendment of the Constitution, or else that those States who did not adopt the compromise should form a separate Confederation, and yet his colleague says that he has always been an unconditional Union man. He (Powell) was then in the Senate urging honorable compromise as a means of securing peace to the country, but never hinting even at a contingency which should separate the Union. Mr. Powell then referred to several other meetings in Kentucky where resolutions were passed to show that the Union men of that State favored neutrality and the Governor's refusal to raise troops for the war, and opposed coercion. Certainly there was nothing worse in this than anything his colleague had charged against him (Powell). Mr. Powell then read several resolutions passed by the Kentucky Legislature in favor of neutrality and opposing coercion. From all these facts he contended that he (Powell) had faithfully followed the wishes of the people of Kentucky, and of the very Union party which his colleague eulogizes, and yet now he is to be driven from the Senate by his colleague. Was there ever such injustice done to a public man? He (Powell) stood with and represented his beloved State as long as it adhered to neutrality, and when it changed its policy he acquiesced in it. There was a Provisional Government formed in Kentucky, but he (Powell) remained here true to the old Government, and loyal to the Constitution, and he still intended to remain true. Notwithstanding this attack upon him by his colleague, he defied him (Davis) to find one sentence in any speech that he (Powell) had ever made breathing anything like disloyalty to the Union. He (Powell) had ever desired to preserve the Union. He might have erred in the means which he thought best for the preservation of the Union, but if so he had erred honestly. But he (Davis) says that my purposes, if not acts, were disloyal. He (Powell) thought that nobody but Almighty God had the right to look into a man's heart and see his purposes, and man has not the power to search into the heart of a brother and condemn him for what he proposes to do. If the Great Jehovah should decide to appoint a vicegerent on earth to look into the hearts and purposes of men, he (Powell) thought that He would select a more amiable man than his colleague, one who was not so hasty to judge, so quick to condemn, and naturally so cross. He (Powell) thought it a strange doctrine that a man should be expelled from the Senate for mere abstract opinions. Mr. Powell then referred to his votes in the war of 1812 with Great Britain, and in the war with Mexico. Where are the persons who voted against the war measures in our war with Mexico? His colleague (Davis), and Mr. Foote, and Mr. King, were then in the House of Representatives, and they voted against the Loan bill, thus showing that honorable gentlemen could at times vote against "war" measures without incurring censure or the charge of disloyalty.

Mr. WILKINSON (Rep., Min.) said, as he had presented a resolution, he would say a few words. When the resolution was presented to him, he looked it over, and concluded that no loyal man could preside over a meeting that passed resolutions like those in the charge against Mr. Powell. But the discussion had taken a curious turn, and he had listened with attention to the remarks of Senator Powell, from which it appears that the whole people at one time advocated the doctrine of neutrality, and perhaps the Senator might have been actuated by the same feelings as those which actuated many who are now Union men; and he (Wilkinson) had now little feeling about it one way or the other.

Mr. TRUMBULL (Rep., Ill.) said the Committee had reported against his expulsion, not because they believed in the doctrine of neutrality, for they thought it mischievous and wholly without excuse; but the whole people of Kentucky seemed to take that position, and the United States Government paid at least some respect to it. But at last the time came when the people of Kentucky had to go on one side or the other, and the traitors went to the side of the Provisional Government, but the Senator came to the side of the Government of the United States, and has discharged his duties here, and although his opinions differ from the majority, yet that was not cause for his expulsion, and there was no evidence before the Committee to show that since the people of Kentucky had taken position, the Senator had committed any overt act favoring the rebellion. These considerations governed the Committee in their report.

A vote was then taken on the resolution to expel:

YEAS—Messrs. Davis, Dixon, Harlan, Howard, Howe, Lane (Ind.), Pomeroy, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Wade, Wilkinson—11.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Browning, Carlile, Clark, Cowan, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Hale, Harris, Henderson, Kennedy, King, Lane (Kan.), Latham, McDougall, Nesmith, Pearce, Rice, Saulsbury, Starke, Thomson, Trumbull, Willey, Wilson (Mass.), Wilson (Mo.), and Wright—28.

Executive Session. Adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr. SEDGWICK (Rep., N. Y.) the House took up the Senate joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress and the American people to Capt. Foote and the officers and men of his flotilla, for the gallantry exhibited by them in the recent naval victories.

Mr. SEDGWICK briefly urged the passage of the resolution, saying that Capt. Foote was employed in a dangerous service, and if he should fall, his heirs could remember with grateful recollections the thanks voted him to-day.

The resolution was unanimously passed.

Adjourned till Monday.

MONDAY, March 18, 1862.

Nothing of importance was done in either House.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, March 18, 1862.

Mr. WILSON (Rep., Mass.), from the Military Committee, reported back the joint resolution authorizing the President to assign the command of troops in the same field without regard to seniority, with an amendment striking out the portion giving the President power to dismiss from the service.

The amendment was adopted, and the resolution passed.

The bill for the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia was taken up and discussed at length.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

In the House nothing of importance was done.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, March 19, 1862.

On motion of Mr. WILSON (Rep., Mass.), the bill for the organization of army corps, &c., was taken up.

The bill was debated and passed.

The bill for the Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia was taken up, discussed, and postponed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House resumed the consideration of the Tax bill.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

HAVANA, March 1[illegible], 1862.

From Mexico we have at last something of a definite nature. As I wrote you by the Columbia, a meeting took place between Gens. Prim and Doblado at Soledad. The decisions arrived at by them were not published, but I gave you about what they have turned out to be. I now append the articles as they are published by the papers here.

ARTICLE 1. Admitted that the Constitutional Government, now actually in power in the Mexican Republic, has manifested to the representatives of the allied Powers that it needs not the aid which they so benevolently have offered to the Mexican people. It having within itself the elements of power and public opinion necessary to maintain itself against any intestine revolt, the allies enter at once upon the ground of treaties, to establish in due form all claims which they have to make in the name of their respective nations.

ART. 2. For this, and declaring as do declare the representatives of the allied nations, that they propose nothing against the independence, sovereignty, or integrity of the Mexican [illegible] two of the Ministers of the Republic, [illegible] that by mutual understanding it be decided upon by a representative delegate by each party.

ART. 3. During the negotiations, the forces of the allied Powers will occupy the three towns of Cordova, Orizaba, and Tehuacan, and their natural limits.

ART. 4. That it may not even remotely be supposed that the Allies have signed these preliminaries to obtain the passing of the fortified positions now garrisoned by the Mexican army, it is stipulated that in the unfortunate event of the breaking off of negotiations the Allied forces will evacuate the towns above referred to, returning to occupy positions on the line before those fortifications on the route to Vera Cruz, assigning to themselves, as extreme points, that of Paso Ancho on the Cordova road, and Paso de Ovejas, on the Jalapa road.

ART. 5. In the unfortunate event of the breaking off of the negotiations and the retirement of the Allied troops to the line indicated in the preceding article, the hospitals that the Allies may have had shall remain under the protection of the Mexican nation.

ART. 6. On the day that the Allied troops commence their march to occupy the places designated in the third article, the Mexican flag shall be hoisted in the City of Vera Cruz and on the Castle of San Juan de Ulloa.—La Soledad, Feb. 19, 1862.

The conference at Orizaba is to commence on the 1st of April. Meanwhile, Prim seems to have turned out a much more honorable man than was expected, and to have command of the entire expedition. One of the agreements, a correspondent writes me (though it is not published here), was, that no more troops should be disembarked, and the sending back of those taken by the Astrée and San Quintin, seems to prove it.

The French troops under Brig.-Gen. Lorencez had not arrived up to the 4th inst., and it was reported that Prim would not allow them to land, and, as the French Plenipotentiary signed and approved the covenant of "Soledad," they will be bound by it. England will retire even the small force she has (they are to go via Bermuda) there, as they are no longer needed. The mules, &c., carried hence by the Barracouta have been sold to the French.

The allies, as you may suppose, are very anxious to find out what are the communications of the U. S. Government to that of Juarez. The courier, Mr. Arlen, of Lowell, Mass., an American citizen, sent with the dispatches from our Government (forwarded from this port per N. O. M. steamer San Quintin, by our Consul at Vera Cruz), was murdered near Puebla on the 24th, and the dispatches stolen ostensibly by some of Marquez' soldiers (not by any of Juarez' men, who are all very friendly to us). The report is that they were hired so to do by the allies, and it certainly seems probable, for the robbers knew very well that the courier carried little money, and of what use could the dispatches be to them? Marquez still holds the road from Vera Cruz to Mexico.

FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the Africa, from Liverpool and Queenstown on the 1st and 2d inst., we have two days later news, which, however, is unimportant. The papers with reference to the Southern blockade have been laid before Parliament. They are voluminous, including statements from several British Consuls in this country. Mr. Gregory was to bring forward his motion concerning the Southern blockade on the 7th inst.

By the Anglo-Saxon, from Liverpool and Londonderry on the 6th and 7th insts., we have five days later news from Europe. The intelligence of the Fort Donelson victory caused an advance in American securities in London, and a depression in cotton. *The London Times* and *Morning Post*, while forced to acknowledge the importance of the victory, endeavor to depreciate its effect. The Paris correspondents of the London papers represent the popular feeling in the French Capital as being uneasy. Many hundreds of arrests have been made, and all men suspected of being chiefs of barricades in former insurrections have been imprisoned. The Emperor has sent a quarter of a million francs from his private purse to the suffering workmen at the great industrial centers. Mr. Peabody, the American banker of London, has offered to give half a million dollars to the Albert Memorial in case it has the form of a charitable institution. Otherwise he will expend that sum in building houses for workingmen in London.

THE MARKETS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...MARCH 19.

20,000 U. S. 6s 1881 Coupon	93	118 Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	96
15,000 U. S. 5s 1874 Coupon	88	50 do.	96
1,000 N. Y. State 6s	10[illegible]	125 do. s30	96
1,000 Ill. Coup. Bds. 1870	90	100 do. s10	95
1,000 do. 1877	[illegible]	25 Erie Railway Pref.	62
33,500 Ill. War Loan	90	50 do.	62
6,000 Tenn. State 6s '90	60	400 do.	62
5,000 do. b30	60	200 do. b30	62
5,000 do. s30	6[illegible]	150 Hudson River RR.	36
4,000 do. s20	60	100 N. Y. Central R. R. b10	83
5,000 Mis. State 6s b30	53	10 do.	83
25,000 do.	53	50 do.	83
5,000 do. s30	53	200 do. s30	83
1,500 California State 7s	[illegible]	277 do.	83
1,000 E. R. R. 4th M. Bds.	[illegible]	250 Erie Railway	37
2,400 do.	[illegible]	275 do.	37
19,000 Hud. R. 1st Mtge.	103	100 do. b30	37
1,000 H. R. 3d Mtge. Bds.	73	200 do. b30	37
12,000 Mich. So. 2d Mtge.	73	100 do. b10	37
5,000 Mich. S. S. F. Bds.	91	325 Mich. Cen. R. R.	57
5,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds.	94	50 do. s10	57
5,000 T. H. & Alton 2d M.	60	100 Ill. Cent. R. R. Scrip.	66
4,000 Toledo & W. 1st M.	77	100 do. b30	66
5,000 Toledo & W. 2d M.	47	150 do.	65
5,000 do.	46	100 do. s60	65
2,000 Mil. & P. du C. 1st M.	[illegible]	170 Clev. & Pitts. R. R.	18
50 Ocean Bank	55	200 do. s10	18
25 American Ex. Bank	[illegible]	10 Clev., Col. & Cin. R. R.	113
10 Park Bank	101	200 Gal. & Chic. R. R.	69
20,000 Amer. Gold	101	300 Clev. & Tol. R. R.	46
7,000 do.	101	100 do. s30	46
10,000 do. s60	101	50 do. b30	46
40,000 do. s20	101	200 do. s30	46
10,000 do. b30	101	100 do. s10	46
20,000 do. b60	101	200 do.	46
20,000 do.	101	100 do. s60	45
150 Comb. Coal Pref.	[illegible]	15 Chic., Bur. & Q. R. R.	63

SECOND BOARD.

33,000 U. S. 6s '81 Coup.	94	50 New-York Cent. RR.	83
15,000 U. S. 5s 1867	94	50 Erie Railway, pref. b60	62
1,000 Treas. 7 3-10 per ct. notes, small	100	450 do.	62
		50 do. b30	62
5,000 Tenn St. 6s '90	60	100 Ill. Cent. R. R. Scrip.	66
1,000 Virginia St. 6s	60	50 do. b30	66
9,000 Missouri State 6s	53	50 Mich. Cent. R. R.	57
10,000 Illinois War Loan	90	200 Clev. & Pittsbgh. Rd.	18
5,000 Erie R. 4th M. Bds.	70	50 Gal. & Chic. R. R. b30	69
4,000 Hud. Riv. 3d M. Bs.	73	50 do.	69
2,000 Han. & St. Jo. R. Bds.	41	200 Clev. & Tol. R. R.	45
15 Irving Bank	65	100 do. s60	45
3,000 Am. Gold s3 60	101	100 do. s60	45
50 Cumberland Coal Pref.	9	200 do. b30	46
100 Pac. M. Steam. Co. s10	96	50 Chic. & R. I. R. R.	56
5 do.	96	150 Mil. & P. D. Ch. R. R.	28
450 Erie Railway	37	100 do. s10	28
500 do.	37	10 do.	28
200 do. b30	37	20 do. 2d pref.	53
100 do. b60	37	50 do.	54
300 do. b15	37	50 do. b30	54

Money Markets

WEDNESDAY, March 19—P. M.

The stock market this morning was moderately active, with considerable irregularity in prices. The Erie issues and Pacific Mail were firm, while some of the Western shares were dull and heavy. Speculation appears to have become attracted mainly to the Erie issues under the impression that the favorable traffic returns of that road must produce a speculative action in London which must carry up the price. Indeed, we have evidence that this foregone conclusion is correct in the orders which have come by the last steamer or two to buy. A considerable amount of the recent purchases in this market has been on foreign account, and the same is true in regard to Illinois Central and Government securities. The Union victories have changed entirely the public opinion of Europe in regard to the result of the present war, and capitalists are learning that there is yet some value in American securities. In the meantime, local speculation is a little sluggish, awaiting advices from the James River and from Island No. 10. The bears hammer with what energy they dare, but do not increase the short line much; while the bulls are awaiting quietly the results of the important movements now in progress, confident that the market contains the elements of a considerable rise. The advices from Europe, by the way of Portland, are considered very favorable, and the London quotations for Erie and Illinois Central had the effect to produce considerable operations and a firm market. The advance, in London, in American securities is from 2 to 4 ℔ cent, and it is supposed that the mail by the Anglo Saxon contains large orders to buy. Erie under the news advanced to 37¾ for common and 62¾ for Preferred, and Illinois Central to 66[illegible]. Central was inactive at 83[illegible].

For Governments there has been a good demand and the market is steady at 93¾@94 for the 1881 loan. The 5s of 1874 were 88. In State Stocks, with a fair business, the market was heavy. Railroad bonds were firm without much business in consequence of the firmness of holders. Hudson River firsts sold at 103, Michigan Southern seconds 73½, and Sinking Funds at 91½, which is better. Illinois Central sold at 94½, and Erie fifths at 79½. At the close, at 3½ o'clock, the market was steady at: U. S. 6s, 1881, 93¾@94; U. S. Coupons, '81, 94@94; Tennessee 6s, 60¼@60½; Virginia 6s, 60@61½; Missouri State 6s, 53½@53¾; Pacific Mail Steamship Company, 96@96½; New-York Central Railroad, 83¼@83¾; Erie Railway, 37¾@37¾; Erie Railway, Pref., 62¾@62¾; Hudson River Railroad, 36@36½; Harlem Railroad, 12½@13½; Harlem Railroad, Pref., 32@32½; Reading Railroad, 42@43; Michigan Central Railroad, 57@57; Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, 24@24½; Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, Guaranteed, 47½@47¾; Panama Railroad, 121@121; Illinois Central Railroad, 66@66¼; Galena and Chicago Railroad, 69¾@70¼; Cleveland and Toledo Railroad, 46@46¼; Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, 56¾@56¾; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, 63@64; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, ½; Milwaukee and Prairie Du Chien, ¼.

Grain, Provisions, and other Markets.

WEDNESDAY, March 19, 1862.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The inquiry for Western and State is less active, and, with unfavorable advices from Europe, prices are lower, especially for common State brands; the demand is mainly for the local and Eastern trade, and, at the close, there is a better inquiry at the reduction; sales of 11,40[illegible] bbls. at $5 25@$5 30 for Superfine State and Western; $5 35@$5 50 for ordinary to good extra State; $5 60@$5 70 for fancy do.; $5 60@$5 65 for the low grades of Western Extra; $5 75@$5 90 for shipping brands of round hoop extra Ohio, and $5 95@$6 60 for trade brands do. Canadian Flour is dull and heavy; sales of 600 bbls. at $5 40@$6 50 for Extras. Southern Flour is inactive, and heavy; sales of 500 bbls. at $5 70@$6 00 for good brands of superfine Baltimore, &c., and $6 10@$7 for Extras. Rye Flour is steady, and in limited request; sales of 150 bbls. at $3 [illegible]@$4 25. Corn Meal is rather quiet, and heavy; sales of 200 bbls. at $2 90 for Jersey, and $3 25 for Brandywine. Buckwheat Flour is inactive at $1 90@$2 ℔ 100 lb.

GRAIN—The Wheat market is lower, and quite unsettled, but more active at the decline; the demand is mainly for export, though a moderate inquiry is noticeable for milling; sales of 20,000 bush. Milwaukee Club at $1 30, delivered; [illegible] do. Red Western, reported in store, at $1 [illegible]; [illegible] do. Red State at $1 32; 5,000 do. Amber Iowa at $1 33; 5,400 do. Red Jersey, on the dock, at $1 3[illegible]; 1,500 do. fair White Indiana at $1 41; and 600 do. Canada Club, on private terms we are requested not to print. Barley is in light supply, and with a good demand the market is firm; sales of 5,000 bush. at 80c. for California, and [illegible] for State, at the railway depot. Barley Malt is in limited supply, and is firm; sales of 1,700 bush. at $1 [illegible], on the dock. Oats are dull and lower; sales of Canadian and Western at [illegible], and State at [illegible]. Rye is heavy, and in fair request; sales of 4,100 bush. State at [illegible]. Corn is less active, and is heavy; the demand is mainly for export; sales of 24,000 bush. at [illegible] for Western mixed, in store and delivered; and [illegible] for Southern and Jersey Yellow.

PROVISIONS—The Pork market is more active, and rather easier, but closes firm at our quotations; sales of 1,2[illegible] bbls., at $12 50 for Sour Mess; $13 [illegible] for New Mess, the latter rate for cash to-day, and $10 [illegible] for Prime. Beef is firm, and in fair demand; sales of [illegible] bbls., at $12[illegible] for Plain Mess, and $14@$14 25 for Extra. Beef Hams are firm, and in fair request; sales of 200 bbls., at $17@$17 50. Bacon is less active; sales of [illegible] boxes, at [illegible] for Short Rib Middles, and 7¼c. for Short, Clear do. Lard is heavy and inactive; sales of 500 bbls., at 7½@8c., the latter an extreme rate. Dressed Hogs are dull and heavy, at [illegible] for Western and [illegible] for City. Butter is steady and in fair request for shipment and home use; we quote good to choice State at [illegible]; fair to good do. at 16@18c.; Western Reserve Ohio at 14@16c., and Middle and Southern do. at 10@13c. Cheese is firm at the improvement, and is in good request for home use and export, at 7@7½c. for State, and [illegible] for Ohio.

[Advertisement.]

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe LUNG AFFECTION, and that dread disease CONSUMPTION, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburgh, Kings County, N. Y.

INTERESTING TO FARMERS.

DIRECTIONS FOR RAISING COTTON AND TOBACCO IN THE WEST.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CAIRO, Wednesday, Feb. 4, 1846.

The best cotton land is new, or at least, fresh land, not worn by accident or intention, a piece of old land has been manured, it is forced to be equally good. Manuring land goes with clover in little prairies, but in Illinois, timber land is the land. Yankees who choose how it is sieved and applied, for the people, being from the Slave States, are all for the best way when taught by the shoulderblade.

Bottom land is not scattered land for cotton, since much moisture is injurious, and it is found to grow best on high ground, moderately level, and where water will not stand. The best method of preparing the ground is about as follows: So soon as the earth is sufficiently in the Spring, it is broken up with a common plow, and then scattered to fill up low places and level the ground, which is done with a harrow, or with the hoe at the plant, throwing most of the dirt from it. In the Mississippi bottom, the first week of May is soon enough. Let the farmer delay till warmer weather, weather really warm, and he will find that it will do far better than it planted earlier. When it is dressed for the cold and freezing nights.

The ground being thus prepared as directed, the seed is to be planted in little pieces, with a hoe, one of a bushel per acre; then covered with a plow or not. In rather cooler places they have different implements, made expressly for their culture, but one who cultivates corn, as he is about to do the first, can plan along well enough with the plow on hand. When the plant is well out of the ground, and while it looks strongly like buckwheat, it should be gone over with the hoe to the plant, throwing most of the dirt from it. In the Mississippi bottom, the first week of May is soon enough. Let the farmer delay till warmer weather, weather really warm, and he will find that it will do far better than if

FROM NASHVILLE.

The Military Situation—Whereabouts of the Rebel Army—Its Utter Demoralization—Only 18,000 Effective Men Left—Mighty Tennessee Abandoned to the Invaders—Rising Morale's Operations—Confiscation of Cora. Morris's Army—Slaves Encamped About 5 Plantations—Religious Condition of the City—Secessionists.

From the Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.

NASHVILLE, March 8, 1862.

A number of [illegible] from the South reached our outposts during the last twenty-four hours, and were brought in by flags of truce. The rebel army at Corinth, Orleans appears in their possession, as well as their numbers, and the condition of the following brigades, as to reference to Rebel movements:

It was never the A. J. Johnston intention to make a stand at Murfreesboro, as heretofore reported. A position at that point would have been the most unfortunate he could have possibly chosen. He merely halted the advance of the Union troops until Gen. Crittenden could join him from Gallatin, on the Cumberland, with the reinforcements he had gained army. The junction being made, the retreat was continued, via Shelbyville and Fayetteville, toward the Alabama line. The same body remained in the latter city till this week, and the impression in the South was that it was Johnston's intention to make Huntsville, Alabama, in order to be again in railroad communication with the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, via the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. The retreat from Murfreesboro, Alabama, was the only movement he could make. The direct road into the Union Counties was closed to him by the high stream of course of crossing the Tennessee River. A movement south on the Nashville and Chattanooga Road, fell off from all connection with the remainder of the army, because of the Bridgeport, Alabama, attempt to obstruct the advance of the Union forces into Southern Tennessee would have been a useless madness, and resulted in a speedy scattering of what remained under command on the line of the road. When he abandoned Nashville, his force consisted of Hardee's division, and the remains of Cheatham's brigade of Gens. Hindman and Breckinridge, and part of three thousand men from Fort Donelson under Pillow and Floyd. Hindman's and Breckinridge's brigades were almost annihilated with fatigue by their forced march from Bowling Green, when they reached this city. The followers of Pillow and Floyd were a perfect mob, and straggled in squads of fifteen from every corps stamped at Fort Donelson. They had no organization, and constituted the poorest sort of this place concerned. Even those of Cheatham's division that left Nashville were a motley crew, disorderly body. It marched out with seventy regiments, leaving behind it nearly one-half of its number.

After the junction with Crittenden's band, of three thousand, the aggregate strength of the battle-worn Confederate army of the West at the time it entered twelve thousand. Even the best disciplined army cannot withstand the demoralization of such a prolonged retreat, not to speak of so heavy organization a one as that of the Richmond Rebels. Hence it is not surprising to hear that the line of battle was gradually covered the roads for a distance of over twenty miles in front of Corinth, and Beauregard's means made trade for their homes at every cross-road.

Middle Tennessee may be thus considered entirely cleared of Rebel troops, with the exception of a few hundred who are hanging around Murfreesboro, and the remnant of Hardee's division, which is probably so forced together. But they will undoubtedly be the officers of Jackson's brigade, and the opposition of the Union army—quickly dispersed, to remain at home.

Of the divisions of Gen. Buell's army, respectively commanded by Gens. Thomas, Nelson, Mitchell, Cook, Wood, and Crittenden, the latter is encamped about Nashville, Gens. Thomas, Nelson, Mitchell, and Crittenden on the line of the road, and on the east side of the river, while that of Wood occupies the south side of the river, and is effectively, after marching overland from Hunt's Ferry to Clarksville. The vast army has been all at this point consists of about 70,000 infantry, 6 cavalry, and 30 batteries of artillery. The force on this side of the river are spread for the most part between Nashville and Murfreesboro, the lines ranging from two to four miles from the line of the city. Our outposts are only about 9 miles from the interior, although many of the pickets have made more extended excursions.

The overland movement in a south-direction will be more than 30 miles from the line of the army. An attempt to pursue and watch Johnston's army would necessitate the crossing a state of nearly a week, and leave the line of communication with Louisville and Nashville in a grand march to the Gulf is concerned. The movement on Huntsville is out of the question. There not been marauders for celerity and timeliness of action, than the Secessionists of this section. The confused, their great energy and expedition. Their keen observing of the movements of the army, those overland from Kentucky over the river, and by sweeping down towns of Secessionists, &c. At least thirty thousand troops, a considerable of artillery, wagon and ambulances, and about 16,000 horses and mules, can have passed, and every description were crossed in a week, with the exception of a few regiments of cavalry and artillery and artillery.

In the advance of the Union army, first after their abandonment had landed at this point with their small supplies. Of the bands that followed them, the forces was never before witnessed on this continent. Many were found of a week's rations in the crossing and landing the army and the last appointments.

They possess many (Saturday) a very impressive appearance, and a fresh observer would suppose the streets in greater numbers than on any day since occupation by the Union troops. The portion of the advance, and division commanders, are pretty gay over its first terror of the "invincible" Secessionists and the gallantry of their rebels. Many items have likewise reported, and, through of Secessionists on the sidewalks, the and counter-marching of regiments, band of mounted officers passing and gallopping across the streets, and the endless stream of army wagons, always a highly entertaining spectacle, when one is he reason to believe that this energy, the fine, in the opposition of the population, may be pressed, and that in the course of a fortnight the Secessionists with the country will be as [illegible] as they already are [illegible]

North is now [illegible] troops of rebellion, the forces of our troops, or the large of guerrilla bands with the Yankee soldiers that brought about [illegible] I am unable to say.

Runaway Scrim—Concerning the Resumption of Trade with the North—A Thing is Going to Northern Business Men—Ruinous of Rebel Impudence—Exploits of Lane's Jayhawkers and Stokes's Rebel Cavalry—Andy Johnson and the Secessionists.

From Our Special Correspondence.

NASHVILLE, March 18, 1862.

I have had been any doubt in my mind as to the limiting effect of Secession on the commercial relations of the rebellious States previous to my arrival here, all of the intelligence of the extraordinary difficulties under which all classes of the inhabitants are labouring would have readily removed it. It is difficult to see how any kind of business could be carried on, even the smallest, without, and dependent state of the currency that affected, or was rather locked up and dead, the usual means of trade in this community during the last six months. Not one in twenty of the residents has even a personal stock of current of gold or silver since last Fall. The bills of the banks of the Southern and Eastern States of Confederate Treasury Notes, 8ly, counterfeits, and Secession and Secession checks of the State Bank of Tennessee—printed on common paper, and [illegible] in denominations of from one—were absolutely the only description of money which people have had to get along with at Winter. As the Union armies advanced, Southern [illegible] were being constantly emptied. There were no other representatives of value left behind them than those issued by rebel municipal authority and consent to receive them in payment of taxes, and the change of the political status took place. But now the crisis has arrived. Secession money is not received, and specie continues to circulate, and Southern currency is withdrawn from it in the business centre. It is already shrinking; and, as with the gradual reduction of the rebel territory, it is impossible to say at the inception of the promises to pay of any of the Southern banks, and how much specie, if any, it is found to be the bottom of depreciation. Then the penalty for the issue of these promises to pay will be paid, and will be paid by Southern tradesmen and consumers.

Then comes the rub. Wherever these promises may have been, they will be presented and covered up by the gulf of depreciation. Their redemption will be represented by Southern dollars. Fierce contest now be exercised into specie here on the part of the Union men, and the rebels on the other. Their checks of mercantile goods and manufactures can only be sold for specie or current bills, and, but also under their bankruptcy the seem certain to be the case, the Southern [illegible] will be the heaviest sufferers. Such are some of the commercial anomalies following the greatest political revolution of modern times.

The sanctions to which the local absence of silver and gold has given rise will readily be seen by the Northern consumers, are extremely provoking. One cannot get a store to change a five-dollar note, and of Northern bill in payment. The seller, in nine cases out of ten, refuses to change or sell at a premium the change checks of the State bank, so that one has to take out the whole value of one's bill in the required specie, or nothing. One owes a hundred. The landlord can give only Tennessee notes in change, and the seller will only receive them at a discount. Now they have shut down on the latter, and the landlord refuses, of course, when they find plenty in the Union camps, and cannot be bought at the Southern dealers. I accidently spent an hour this afternoon in endeavoring to convert a dollar bill into silver, in order to be able to buy a newspaper. The rebel telegraph operator could not get the change, and requiring under Union auspices. The agent of the Southern express refused with either change or the silver-change, and a large amount of correspondence was left unsent. They will soon be under the necessity inability to prepay in silver.

All of the foregoing difficulties still have a certain range of circulation. Free business men remain their ground, and the Union men are trusted, and the trust of does when the dollar has no other money, and the Union soldiers in sore of the Rebels are fully and permanently out of the field. Upon the heights of the State Officers the banks and the control of the most reckless and desperate stragglers of the Secession army. They will be subjected by King Morris and followers to fill into the bands of the Union men. The probability of the ultimate redemption of the paper change is, therefore, very remote, and the loss will be heavy. Should the war end, this its circulation will cease to a dead stop, and the whole will, of course, be felt most severely by the middle and lower classes.

It is the general opinion of merchants, that, notwithstanding the total disappearance of specie from the commercial channels of Nashville, there is yet a good deal of both gold and silver hoarded up by the rebels and country by people, that, although mostly represented by bills [illegible] yet never required for cash in the stability of the Government of their own choice.

I perceive from late Northern papers, that the [illegible] manifestations of revived Union sentiment entertain exaggerate hopes of the speedy reappearance of specie and currency. Such a result will come with the conquest or liberation, wherever you may be in the Southern States, but it will be the result of prepared resource, in the shape of large shipments of specie and currency along the Tennessee River and Cumberland Rivers. Now I have no means of knowing the amount of specie either emergency are likely to rest with in the smaller revenue than the Government. I am confidently well posted in regard to monetary matters here to feel warranted in expressing the deliberate opinion that dropping of the curtain upon the bleeding form of the Union the field of speculation to the mentioned monetary [illegible]

1. Because the tradesmen and townspeople have not the money to buy the goods which they want.

2. Because the Northern shippers cannot afford to ship goods to the South, even at the extravagant high prices will ruling here, in the face of the uncertainty of the fate of the Southern banks, and the impossibility of converting their bills into current funds, except at a heavy rate of discount.

3. Because the quantity of cotton, tobacco, grain, and other produce which will be brought to market for so exchange funds, or even in tolerably large quantities, will be very small, as the people of the country around this city down upon the invaders, and will not produce, since how sufficient cash accruals remain from the [illegible] to pay the taxes for some time to the [illegible]

I have the made a simple and reasonable statement of the causes, that will operate against the success of Northern mercantile ventures in this section at the present time. It may be otherwise in the course two or three months. But just now, I am confident that all such as [illegible] holding for Southern trade will be well to take warning.

My observations in this city have led me to the conclusion that the extravagant price asked and paid for [illegible] by the army [illegible] goods and the home-minded ordinary necessaries of physical life, is does not so much to the scarcity of the respective articles as to the very general concurrence among the an inflation of currency invariably produces a corresponding rise in the value of commodities.

The principle that prevailed in the Union encampments south of the city during last week was that every regiment was entitled to have from two to [illegible] regiments on a small scale between cases of our [illegible] and infantry; and also that each mounted Rebel marauders, which are still roaming about the country south of our outposts in search of prey and plunder, although the main body of the retreating Rebel army has long before this passed into Southern Alabama.

Yesterday afternoon a foraging party of Col. Bennett's 4th Ohio Cavalry, consisting of about a dozen six-mule teams and fifty mounted men, were unsuspectingly moving along the Murfreesborough road, when they were fired upon by a party of rebel cavalry, and only about four from the city, when suddenly they found themselves surrounded. Rebel general upon them from an adjoining piece of timber. They immediately formed in front of the wagons, and, after a short [illegible] in pursuit of the marauders. Finding themselves foiled in their attempt to capture the wagons, the attempt to make off with the captured men and horses. This, however, was not to be done, and they were compelled. Eight, however, were secretaries by our men, and were brought in, and the rest escaped, including an officer, wounded and taken prisoners. All of the foraging party were Ohiomen, and all the rebels belonged to a regiment of Tennessee cavalry, which was fired by the Rebels.

Two of the Ohiomen who were captured by the Morgantes previous to their arrival upon the [illegible] were released on parole and returned to the march of home. He was likewise released, but has not yet returned. Two others were killed, and four wounded.

Last night daylight yesterday morning an escort of Gen. McClook's Division, stationed on the Franklin road, was fired upon by Southern [illegible] and a party of twelve men of the 1st Wisconsin Regiment, who were escorting a number of wagons to the front. Three shocks of terrestrial [illegible] and nearly all the wagons were captured by the Rebels. They belonged to Scott's Louisiana cavalry, which is the same regiment that was routed by the Michigan cavalry when they disarmed. Our pickets fell back on the reserves, and the rebels, on coming, after receiving and giving a volley, and leaving behind their number wounded. The dragoon was taken in the rear, and known in Indiana as Lane's Jayhawkers, regiments were burying toward the enemy, [illegible] Stokes's Rebel cavalry. The latter, however, the name of the action, it was found that the Rebels had left their dead and wounded on the field, and three wounded behind. Unfortunately there was not one of the men of the escort to engage in any other wounded, without doubt, have been captured. Reserves were sent out in pursuit, but failed to overtake the [illegible] from Rebel lands.

Andy Johnson has not yet an indications of an early advance southward, of either the whole or any part of the army.

The appointment of Andy Johnson as Military Governor of Tennessee is strongly denounced by the secessionists. There is no suppose of the Government [illegible] Johnson [illegible] Hopefully, the vengeance is no longer [illegible]

Unionism in Nashville—A Concerted City.

From Our Special Correspondence.

NASHVILLE, March 6, 1862.

A survey of the Union men upon the table-field of the Rebellion in this city, presents a picture of the most territorial hospitality of the Union then the drawing-room, presided over with either change or the smile and by the sickness of our armies. For the Union men in opposition to the Secession movement the Union [illegible] the disposal of the Rebel [illegible] and the Secessionists of the Rebel States other than reductions to submission to the Federal Government. Those in the vicinity of the occupation of the capital of Tennessee by Union troops are of a very much [illegible] than the effect it has had upon the inhabitants.

To state the exact truth, your correspondent, and the Union men of this city, are very [illegible] that [illegible] moved in the wake of the army, and all Northerners, and especially all Northern men, [illegible] to make personal observations upon the subject during the last twenty days, will be struck with the [illegible] as to the extent and character of the Unionism manifested by the [illegible] Union men, as to the extent of "Yankee invention." There are, to be sure, a number of [illegible] who are the fruit of the [illegible] of the secession tyranny of many months, have cherished their [illegible] and personal attachment to the Union, and that hailed our troops with unconcealed delight as deliverers from a more obnoxious yoke. But [illegible] are certain, in the [illegible] of this city, are only a very small percentage of the population. [illegible] Union men [illegible] Secessionists [illegible] the truth, owing to the non-intercourse with the [illegible] of the North, and the [illegible] of the press, and only came to believe the March really guilty of [illegible] of which they were accused, and that they were engaged in the course of time from passive acquiescence into active co-operation with the Secession. Many again were malingerers as to the truth and [illegible] Secessionists, even of the extravagant high [illegible] by reckless [illegible] journalists and others, and [illegible] to the [illegible] of the Union men [illegible] Many were deceived by the misrepresentations of the [illegible] leaders as to the purposes of the Northern Government, and [illegible] to the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Continued from First Page.

Corporal James D. Matteson, Company J; foot.
Thos. Crowly, Company G; shoulder.
John Trostwine, Company A; back.
Luke Davidson, Company K; foot.
James Malell, Company F; leg.
Edward Chance, Company F; arm (amputated).
Thomas Delaney, Company K; through the thigh.
Martin Moore, Company B; arm, amputated.
Henry Itsler, Company L; through the feet.
Absalom Hoover, Company K; through the [illegible] hand.
Caleb H. Merrent, Company D; body.
John A. Errickson, Company D; [illegible]
H. M. Dansbury, Company B; wrist.
R. A. Burris, Company E; leg.
A. B. Hamler, Company [illegible]; foot.
Levi Depoe, Company K; leg.
Wm. Webb, Company K; thigh.
Thos. Burns, Company M; scalp wound.
Chas. T[illegible], Company B; knee.
Benj. [illegible]ler, Company I; hand.
[illegible] Tile, Company I; neck.
Wm. H. Hurley, Company D; shoulder.
Edward H. Davis, Company I; leg.
Joshua Anderson, Company I; through thigh.
Wm. Sparks, Company I; through leg.
Philip Acker, Company B; side and shoulder.
Jacob Yenny, Company D; hand.
John D. Nymaster, Company F; slightly.
John Van Sutphin, Company F; breast.
John N. Smith, Company F; foot.
Chas. M. Priston, Company F; arm.
Henry D. Van Est, Company F; hand.
Lieut. Towaly, Company K; breast, slightly.
George Hawkins, Company K; shoulder.
Thos. McQuade, Company K; arm.
Lucas Turse, Company E; slightly.
James Reynolds, Company B; wrist.
Jonathan Butterworth, Company B; head, slight.
Jacob Ross, Company I; wrist.

FIFTY-FIRST PENNSYLVANIA.
Wounded.
Ten enlisted men. Names not yet ascertained.

THIRD BRIGADE.
FOURTH RHODE ISLAND.
Killed.
Capt. Charles Tillinghast, Company H.
Second Sergeant George H. Church, jr., Company H.
Caleb Johnson, Company A.
Samuel Myrick, Company B.
Patrick Sheridan, Company G.
John Clark, Company D.
Henry Stewart, Company E.
Adie B. Hopkins, Company I.
Charles C. Baker, Company H.
David H. Cameron, Company C.
Wounded.
Capt. Wm. S. Chase, Co. E; left cheek and neck, severely.
Lieut. Geo. E. Curtis, Co. F; left shoulder.
Corporal Geo. P. Lawrence, Co. C; right shoulder.
Corporal Tillinghast, Co. C; flesh wound below knee.
Robt. Kenworthy, Co. B; through right lung, severely.
Reuben A. Healey, Co. B; fracture of leg near ancle, severe.
Rhodes E. Madison, Co. —; neck, left side.
James Pelton, Co. D; right arm, badly.
Edwin D. Orrill, Co. —; left leg amputated.
Thos. H. Lockwood, Co. D; face and head, slight.
Geo. W. Crandall, Co. —; knee.
John B. Kelly, Co. F; left arm amputated.
James Wilson, Co. F; throat, severely.
George Holden, Co. H; head, slightly.

FIFTH RHODE ISLAND.
Killed.
Lieut. Pierce, Company B.
Private Thomas Ryan, Company B.
Wounded.
1st Sergt. —— Brownell, Company A; left thigh.
George W. Hopkins, Company S; wounded in abdomen.
Edmund Ross, Company A; throat, thorax.
Patrick O'Leary, Company A; abdomen, severely.
James T. Mann, Company A; left leg.
Corporal Benjamin L. Olasby, Company E; scalp, slight.
James McLaughlin, Company A; right groin.

EIGHTH CONNECTICUT.
Wounded.
Capt. Upham, Company K; in left shoulder, severely.
Killed.
Charles Patterson, Company B.
Kelsey Phillips, Company B.

TENTH CONNECTICUT.
Wounded.
Bernhard Murphy, Company G; leg.
George P. Wymark, Company B; abdomen.
Sergt. H. Capper, Company G; thigh amputated.
James McDonald, Company F; ball through left ear.

ELEVENTH CONNECTICUT.
Killed.
1st Sergt. W. Jenks, Company C; contusion right arm.
W. H. Flack, Company —; amputation of arm at shoulder.
Job Dean[illegible], Company D; arm amputated.
W. C. Selter, Company D; thigh amputated.
John DuGros, Company E; arm fractured.
Eugene Dobel, Company K; right leg amputated.
Ed. M. Steele, Company D; left arm.

TWENTY-THIRD MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS.
Killed.
Lieut.-Col. Merrick.
Walter Potter, Company D.
John Gray, Company A.
Severely Wounded.
Hugh Culbertson, Company E, North Danvers; brain.
Wilson M. Pillsbury, Co. H, Franklin Co., Me.; breast.
Frank Butler, Company C; head and ear.
Samuel Johnson, Company D; leg, amputated.
William Wallace, Company G, Beverly; wrist and groin.
Slightly Wounded.
Hiram F. Buffington, Company C, Gloucester; foot.
Mathew Vesconsellos, Co. C, Gloucester; right arm, lost.
Sergt. John. D. Terry, Company E, Boston; leg.
John Cavoner, Company D, New-Bedford; chest.
John Oliddon, Company G, Beverly; leg.
James H. Perkins, Company H; leg.
A. H. Illinson, Company D; right arm.
Samuel Flint, Company C; right hand.
Moses J. Chancel, Company C; knee.
Oliver Shapcellen, Company C; right arm.
Walter Taylor, Company [illegible]; thigh.
James E. Williams, Company G, Beverly; knee.
W. A. Andrews, Company A, Beverly; ancle.
Ezra L. Brown, Company F, Salem; shoulder.
Edward F. Jennings, Company D; back.
Sam'l H. Brooks, Company D; ball through arm.
Capt. Wesly C. Sawyer; amputation of thigh.
Joshua C. Bowman, Company F; flesh wound in arm.
W. A. Pinkham, Company F; ball through left arm.

TWENTY-FOURTH MASSACHUSETTS.
Killed.
Samuel Lines, Company F; ball in brain.
Frank Brown, Company F; ball in brain.
Merritt, Company I.
Riley, Company G.
Hendriques, Company C.
James Morland, Company K.
James W. Vincent, Company B.
Wounded.
Maj. R. H. Stevenson; flesh wound in thigh.
Adjt. W. L. Horton; shoulder, fatal.
Lieut. James B. Nichols; left shoulder, serious.
Lieut. D. Sargent, Company E; neck, not serious.
Wm. Jones, Company I, Boston; ball through stomach, not fatal.
John Marthue, Company F, Boston; ancle.
Henry Newberry, Company F, Prince Edward's Island; flesh wound in arm.
Cornelius A. Kelleher, Company F, West Randolph; flesh wound.
John Glassel, Company F, East Boston; flesh wound in back; shell.
Corporal G. W. Townsend, Co. E, South Reading; hand.
Rob't F. Locas, Company D; back, from shell.
Alex. Anderson, Company G; scalp wound.
Ed. R. Merritt, Company G, Broomfield; lost forefinger left hand.
William Beattie, Company K, Reading; flesh wound in shoulder.
John Hope, Company K, South Weymouth; fracture of thigh bone.
Justus A. Carver, Company C, East Mansfield; ball in neck, serious.
John Bartlett, Company B, Holyoke; lung, serious.
Orderly Chas. F. Perkins, Company C, Salem; fracture of arm.
James H. Rivers, Company A, Boston; flesh wound in leg.
Sam'l E. Tuttle, Company A, Boston; flesh wound in hip.
John Patterson, Company A, Boston; serious wound in right hand.
Rob't Kirk, Company C, East Hampton; flesh wound in thigh.
Wm. A[illegible]ridson, Company G, Salem; flesh wound in thigh.
S. A. B[illegible]illings, Company F, Boston; ball in chest, serious.
Cyrus G[illegible]oleick, Company D; flesh wound, right side.
Eugene Woodberry, Company F; wound in left arm.
George L. Linguam, Company G; compound fracture left arm.

TWENTY-FIFTH MASSACHUSETTS.
Killed.
Eli Pike, Company A; shot in abdomen.
W. A. Andrews, Company D; ball in ear and skull.
J. C. Holbrook, Company D; contusion.
Charles A. Rogers, Millford, Company B, private.
J. Orson Blake, Millford, Company B, private.
A. A. Marshall, corporal, Company C.
Wounded.
Leonard D. Hadley, Company B; arm amputated.
Daniel D. Davenport, Company B; arm broken.
Wm. A. Tilton, Company B; slightly.
Sergeant Messer, Company C; shell wound in neck; slight.
Sergeant John W. Howe, Company C; calf of leg.
Corporal Marshall Lee, Company C; flesh wound in arm.
James Hancock, Company C; slight wound in fingers.
John Marston, Company E; three fingers, right hand.
James Gould, Company E; slightly in hand.
Morris Doran, Company E; slightly in hand.
Michael McMahon, Company E; left leg.
Patrick Leahey, Company E; slight.
Capt. V. P. Parkhurst, Company I; right leg fractured.
C. W. Blanchard, Company I; amputated finger.
John S. Mayo, Company K; elbow joint.
S. B. Headley, Company B; right arm amputated.

TWENTY-SEVENTH MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT.
Killed.
Lieut. Jos. Lawton, Company I, Ware.
Leander Woodruff, Company F, Tolland.
Lyman Marshall, Company F.
Samuel A. Dunning, Company A, Northampton.
Wounded.
Charles Lownd, Company A; mouth.
Sergt. Otis Oliver, Company B, Sethol; flesh wound, thigh.
Oswald D. Carr, Company B; contusion of foot.
William H. Pierce, Company B; contusion of right leg.
Patrick Sweeney, Company C; musket ball in shoulder.
John E. Cushman, Company F, North Amherst; amputated left leg.
S. H. Williams, Company D; slightly in the hand.
James M. Prescott, Company D; slightly in the side.
Charles K. Baker, Company D; seriously in the scalp.
Richard Washburn, Company E, Athol; shell in back.
Charles Bligh, Company E; flesh wound of right arm.
Corporal L. F. Hall, Company E; thigh wound; amputated.
E. P. Champlain, Company E; scalp wound.
A. B. Merrill, Company F; slightly in the shoulder.
Furman T. Austin, Company F; seriously in side and arm by musket ball.
Edward Burns, Company F; scalp wound.
E. Noble, Company F; right cheek.
Wm. C. Toule, Company F; neck.
J. W. Madison, Company F; right leg.
W. E. Clarke, Company F; back, from shell.
L. Bosworth, Company F; right arm, seriously.
Corp. Ripley Swift, Co. G, Chicopee; right leg, severely.
Corp. M. M. Adams, Co. G; right leg, fracture, not serious.
Cyrus Blackburn, Company G, Northampton; scalp.
Adolphus Porter, Company G; arm, fracture.
Wm. T. Steele, Company G; finger of left hand.
Joel Wing, Company H; left leg, severely.
Thomas B. Fabens, Company I, Brimfield; lower jaw.
A. B. Wate, Company I, Ludlow; through knee, amputated.

Lieut. Geo. Warner, Company K, Springfield; right leg.
Sergt. G. Ingerson, Company K; calf of the leg.
Michael McGrath, Company K; left leg, amputated.

TENTH CONNECTICUT.
Killed.
Orderly Joseph Lambert, Company K.
Michael Hearn, Co. B, East W[illegible]; ball through chest.
Wounded.
Geo. [illegible] Dayton, Company I, Greenwich; side.
William Davis, Company [illegible], Hartford; thigh, flesh wound.
John Ward, Company E, East Windsor; lost finger.
E. Graygee, Company F, Hartford; arm.
R. Bigaley, Company G; arm, flesh wound.

KILLED AND WOUNDED IN NAVAL BATTERIES—INCOMPLETE LIST.
Killed.
Privates, John Sheehy,
John McDougall,
Nicholas Mentz; at the Cossack's gun.
Wounded.
Second Lieutenant, T. W. B. Hughes (Union Coast Guard, formerly of the N. Y. 7th Regiment.)
Orderly Sergeant, Mendenhall; severely.
Sergeant, J. C. Freeman.
Corporal Riley.
Private, Adolph Baumann.
John Wilson, Quartermaster; leg amputated.
—— McDonald, leg amputated.
Capt. John Williams, of one of the brass howitzers, fourteen years in the Navy; left thigh.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH OF GEN. BURNSIDE.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA, Newbern, March 16, 1862.

Gen. L. Thomas, Adjutant-General U. S. Army.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that after embarking the troops with which I intended to attack Newbern, in conjunction with the naval force, on the morning of the 11th, a rendezvous was made at Hatteras Inlet.

Flag-Officer Goldsborough having been ordered to Hampton Roads, the naval fleet was left in command of Commodore Rowan.

Early on the morning of the 12th, the entire force started for Newbern, and that night anchored off the mouth of Slocum's Creek, some 18 miles from Newbern, where I had decided to make a landing.

The landing commenced at 7 o'clock the next morning, under cover of the naval fleet, and was effected with the greatest enthusiasm by the troops. Many, too impatient for the boats, leaped into the water, and waded waist deep to the shore, and then, after a toilsome march through the mud, the head of the column marched within a mile and a half of the enemy's stronghold at 8 p. m., a distance of twelve miles from the point of landing, where we bivouacked for the night, the rear of the column coming up with the boat howitzers about 3 o'clock next morning, the detention being caused by the shocking condition of the roads, consequent upon the heavy rain that had fallen during that day and the whole of the night, the men often wading knee deep in mud, and requiring a whole regiment to drag the eight pieces which had been landed from the navy and our own vessels.

By signals agreed upon, the naval vessels, with the armed vessels of my force, were informed of our progress, and were thereby enabled to assist us much in our march by shelling the road in advance.

At daylight on the morning of the 14th I ordered an advance of the entire division, which will be understood by the inclosed pencil sketch. Gen. Foster's brigade was ordered up the main county road to attack the enemy's left, Gen. Reno up the railroad to attack their right, and Gen. Parke to follow Gen. Foster, and attack the enemy in front, with instructions to support either or both brigades.

I must defer, for want of time, a detailed account of the action. It is enough to say that, after an engagement of four hours, we succeeded in carrying a continuous line of field work of over a mile in length, protected on the river flank by a battery of thirteen heavy guns, and on the opposite flank by a line of redoubts of over a half mile in length for riflemen and field pieces, in the midst of swamps and dense forests, which line of work was defended by eight regiments of infantry, five hundred cavalry, and three batteries of field artillery, of six guns each.

The position was finally carried by a most gallant charge of our men, which enabled us to gain the rear of all the batteries between this point and Newbern, which was done by a rapid advance of the entire force up the main road and railroad, the naval fleet meantime pushing its way up the river, throwing [illegible]

The enemy, after retreating in great confusion (throwing away blankets, knapsacks, arms, &c.) across the railroad bridge and county-road bridge, burned the former, and destroyed the draw of the latter, thus preventing further pursuit, and causing detention in occupying the town by our military force, but the naval force had arrived at the wharves and commanded it by their guns.

I at once advanced Gen. Foster's brigade to take possession of the town by means of the naval vessels which Commodore Rowan had kindly volunteered for the purpose.

The city was set on fire by the retreating Rebels in many places, but, owing to the exertions of the naval officers, the remaining citizens were induced to aid in extinguishing the flames, so that but little harm has been done.

Many of the citizens are now returning, and we are now in quiet possession of the city. We have captured the printing press, and shall at once issue a daily sheet.

By this victory our combined force have captured eight batteries, containing forty-six heavy guns; three batteries of light artillery of six guns each—making in all sixty-four guns; two steamboats, and a number of sailing vessels, wagons, horses, a large quantity of ammunition, commissary and quartermaster's stores, forage, and the entire camp equipage of the Rebel troops, a large quantity of rosin, turpentine, cotton, etc., and over two hundred prisoners.

Our loss thus far as ascertained will amount to 91 killed and 466 wounded, many of them mortally. Among these are some of our most gallant officers and men. The Rebel loss is severe, but not so great as our own, being effectually covered by their works.

Too much praise cannot be awarded to the officers and men for their untiring exertion and unceasing patience in accomplishing this work. The effecting of the landing and the approach to within a mile and a half of the enemy's works on the 13th, I consider as great a victory as the engagement of the 14th. Owing to the difficult nature of the landing, our men were forced to wade ashore waist-deep, march through mud to a point twelve miles distant, bivouac in low, marshy ground, in a rain-storm, for the night, engage the enemy at daylight in the morning, fighting them for four hours amid a dense fog that prevented them from seeing the position of the enemy, and finally advancing rapidly over bad roads upon the city. In the midst of all this not a complaint was heard; the men were only eager to accomplish their work. Every brigade, and in fact every regiment, and I can almost say every officer and man of the force landed, was in the engagement.

The men are all in good spirits, and under the circumstances are in good health. I beg to say to the General Commanding that I have under my command a division that can be relied upon in any emergency.

A more detailed report will be forwarded as soon as I receive the brigade returns. The Brigadier-Generals, having been in the midst of their regiments while under fire, will be able to give me minute accounts.

I beg to say to the General Commanding the army that I have endeavored to carry out the very minute instructions given me by him before leaving Annapolis, and thus far events have been singularly coincident with his anticipations. I only hope that we may in future be able to carry out in detail the remaining plans of the campaign; the only thing I have to regret is the delay caused by the elements.

I desire again to bear testimony to the gallantry of our naval fleet, and to express my thanks to Commander Rowan and the officers under him for their hearty and cheerful coöperation in this movement—their assistance was timely and of great service in the accomplishment of our undertaking.

I omitted to mention that there was a large arrival of reënforcement of the enemy in Newbern during the engagement, which retreated with the remainder of the army by the cars and the country roads.

I have the honor, General to be your obedient servant,
A. E. BURNSIDE,
Brig.-Gen. Commanding Department N. C.

P. S.—I enclose the names of killed and wounded as far as received. The 3d Brigade being so far distant it is impossible to communicate with it in time for this mail.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

REPORT.
FOR THE WEEK ENDING March 19, 1862.
TOTAL RECEIPTS OF CATTLE OF ALL KINDS FOR THE WEEK.

	Beeves.	Cows.	Veals.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.	Total.
Total	3,527	116	553	4,095	15,172	24,003

BEEF CATTLE.

Number reported for this market at Forty-fourth street, 3,325.

The prices to-day are quoted as follows:
First quality..........8 @8½ | Ordinary..........6@7
Medium..........7@8
Some extra good Beeves may be quoted at 9c.
The general average of the market at 7¼c.
The most of the sales range from 7c. to 8½c.

OPENING DAY OF THE MARKET.

Tuesday, March 18.—There is an improvement this week of about half a cent a pound upon the price of beef, compared with this day week; at least, it is so upon all first-class bullocks, and many of the buyers declare that the advance is still greater. The sellers of the lower grades of bullocks contend that they do not get better prices, but they are willing to allow that stock sells more rapidly, and we think, consequently, at better prices. The number of bullocks reported for sale to-day is not far from 3,200, and the general average quality is so far inferior that the average weight is 60 pounds a head less in the net weight of beef. Very few droves are good enough to average over 8 cents net a pound, but several will average that upon fair estimates of weight. When the market opened this morning there was a fair prospect that all the stock on sale would net $4 or $5 a head more than last Tuesday, owing to the fact that the number on sale was about 1,000 head less. But a report prevailed toward noon, that from 20 to 30 cars of cattle were on the Pennsylvania Central road, and would be sure to come in market this evening or to-morrow morning, and for a while this report was a wet blanket upon the business. It recovered, however, and the stock moved off quite freely, so that unless there should be considerable arrivals for to-morrow, prices will hold good. Several lots have been taken for army account, and this has stimulated city butchers to buy before it was too late to make good selections; so that we may fairly report the market to-day as lively at an advance upon the quotations of last week's report.

THE CLOSE OF THE MARKET.

Wednesday, March 19.—An unusually large proportion of the stock on sale was disposed of yesterday at the advance noted above, and as no more has arrived, it is expected that the remainder will be closed out without a decline, though trade is very dull, and buyers not disposed to offer yesterday's prices, particularly for first-class bullocks. The brokers, however, are not disposed to give way any, as they remember that last week, although every one expected some two or three hundred would be left over, all but fifty head were finally sold before the close of business Wednesday night, and they are pretty sure that none will remain unsold under down to-day. As the week's supply is about 300 less than last week, it is generally anticipated that the price of a good market next week is very fair. Speculators, however, must remember that there is an immense multitude of fish eaters in those days of Lent, and that with anything like a supply there will be no advance above the quotations of the present market.

The weather this week is very favorable, being cool, so much so that the ground in the forest just north of the city is still covered with snow. It is excellent weather for the butchers to keep meat, and a good deal of that bought extremely low last week is still upon the hooks. Indeed, the supply of meat is so large in butchers' hands that they think they can do very well without buying any more this week.

A good many of the drovers, brokers, and butchers who floundered in the mud last week desire us to state the yards are now remarkably clean.

About noon to-day there was an arrival of 100 head Illinois Steers, 40 of the best of which were immediately taken for Government at full 8½c. ℔ net, and this gave life to the market, so that we think the whole sold full as well as they would yesterday.

BROKERS' SALES OF BULLOCKS.

The average quality of Stock this week is not equal to last, but prices per pound are higher on the same grades, and the estimates of weight better for sellers.

We give a portion of sales, as follows:

H. R. Smith, a drove of 90 head of Illinois steers, estimated by the salesman, G. White, at 7 cwt., net average, sold at $59 av., which is $8 a head better than last week. The drove not as good nor as heavy.

Haring & Miller sold 48 Illinois steers for Jas. Kelly, average, at 7½@8c. ℔ ℔., and 83 for J. P. Rouey, Illinois steers, 6½ cwt., at 7@8c. ℔ ℔.

J. C. and W. W. Hoag sold 70 head of Iowa steers, 7 cwt., mostly at 7@8c., and a few at 8½c.

S. W. Clark sold on his own account a rough lot of 35 of Michigan stock, steers and oxen, at an average of 7c.

Wheeler & Todd sold for McBeth & Co. of Chicago a lot of 64 good smooth Illinois Steers, well fed by Allen & Trimble, estimated to average 8¼ cwt., and will net 8½c. ℔ ℔ on the whole.

G. W. Brownell reports 50 fair Illinois Steers, average [illegible]

John A. Merritt sells 60 head for J. Cram, fair Illinois Steers, about 7 cwt. average, at 7½@8c.

John Holcomb sold on his own account 34 common Illinois Steers, fair quality, average 6½ cwt., at 7@8c. ℔ ℔.

S. G. Woodruff & Bro. sold L. J. Sims's drove of 48 fair Illinois Steers, average 7 cwt., at 7½@8c.

T. C. Eastman sold 73 good Kentucky Durhams, owned by Andrews and himself, at 8½c. ℔ ℔ on an average of 8½ cwt., which is a fair estimate of weight.

Murray & Glover sold Tallman's drove of 53 Illinois steers on their own account, at 7½@8c., estimating the weight at 7¼ cwt. Also, 39 fair Indiana steers for Heath & Wilson, which average 7½c. ℔ ℔ on 7½ cwt., and amount to just $1 the lot more than they were offered this morning, but less than the aggregate would have been if they had sold at Albany.

George Martin sold the Loughman drove of Ohio steers, 63 of them good 9 cwt. Durhams, at 8½c. ℔ ℔ average, and light steers at 7@7½c.

Vail & Preston sold Smith & Ramsay's drove of 100 steers at about 7½c. ℔ ℔ on their estimated net weight, 7 cwt., average.

Harris & Coddington sold wholesale to Reed & Sterns, Government, 75 very good Indiana steers, estimated at 8 cwt. net, for $65 each.

Stephen Healy sold on his own account 15 fair 7 cwt. Illinois steers at $59 50, which he bought at Albany, and 44 Indiana steers, that av. 7 cwt., at 7@8c.

T. & D. S. Doty sold for Hunt & Co. 73 Illinois steers, estimated to av. 7½ cwt. net, at 7@8c., and a few at 8½c.

Geo. W. McMahan sold for Smith & Shoudler, 53 Michigan assorted stock, and 15 do. for A. Fox, of 4 to 10 cwt., at av. of 7c. on 7 cwt. av.

Barney Bartram sold Alexander & Cassell's drove of good Illinois steers, av. 7½ cwt., at $63@$64 a head.

Beach & Bray sold for Parker a mixed lot of State Oxen and Steers at 7@8c. Also, for J. Shipp 67 common Indiana Steers will average about 7c. ℔ ℔. Also, a drove of Iowa stock for Robb, a mixed lot of 46 head, Steers and Oxen, at 7@8c. ℔ ℔. Also, 91 common stock Illinois Steers for W. Wood, average 6½ cwt., at 7@8c. ℔ ℔.

Gillett & Toffey sold O. L. Luce's drove of 40 common stock Indiana Steers, average 6½ cwt., at 7@7½c.—a few to be nearly 8c.

J. D. Easton reports his car load of good 8½ cwt. Ohio Steers, sold by Mr. Dalton, at 7@8c. ℔ ℔.

Sage & Pickering sold 16 State Stock, for Stanley, at 7@8c.; 32 Indiana Steers, for Myers & Dickerson, at 7½c.; 43 State stock, for Colegrove, at 6@7½c.; 78 Illinois Steers, for Malone & Hand, at 7@8c.

B. & H. Westheimer sold D. Weixall's drove of 60 Illinois Steers, average 7½c., on 7 cwt., net; 90 for John Thomas, fair Illinois Steers, average 6½ cwt., at 7c., and 49, average 6 cwt., at 7c.; 59 common Indiana Steers, average 6 cwt., at 7c. for Shipp. Also, a lot of 45 of the coarsest kind of scaliwags that were sent to Pittsburgh on army contract, and were rejected, and sent here and sold at 6½@7½c. ℔ ℔, and lose some $700 for somebody. They came here in the name of "Mark & Co."

C. W. Conger sold 31 Ohio stock for Brock, Cows of 4½ cwt. at 7c., and Steers of 7@8½ cwt. at 6@8½c. ℔ ℔.

Simon Ulery sold Page & Tucker's drove of 46 head of Illinois Steers and Oxen, average 7½ cwt., at 6@8½c.

Jos. H. Williams sold a choice drove of Ohio Durhams for Wm. Richie, 42 head, estimated at 8½ cwt. average, at 8@9c., but not to average 8½c. Also, 62 Ohio Steers, brought in by John Moss, average 7½ cwt., but not 8c. ℔ ℔.

Bellie & Hughes sold for C. J. Keys 15 common Michigan stock at 7½c. ℔ ℔ on 7 cwt. average.

Wm. Florence sold Col. Radcliff's drove of Ohio Durhams, among which is a lot of very fat 3-year-old heifers, of 6 or 7 cwt. each, which buyers say are 9c. a pound. Good steers sell at 8@8½c., and common ones 7@8c., and the seller says the heifers average just fair 8½c. ℔ ℔.

H. M. Valentine sold John Moss's drove of 55 fine Ohio Durham Steers, estimated by owner and salesman to average 8½ cwt. at 8½c. ℔ ℔.

Daniel Barnes sold 61 Illinois Steers for Thomas & Burke, average 7 cwt., at 7@8c. ℔ ℔.

WORKING OXEN.—The demand is better for workers, and a good many will be sold this week at from $90 for rather light three-year old Steers, used to the yoke, to $120 for rather rough 6-year old Oxen of 29 or 30 cwt. alive, to $135 @$145 for those of 32 to 36 cwt., and pretty fair looking. A. Crowly of Cattaraugus County sold a pair of good, strong, well-broken 6-year-old Oxen, in fair working order, which have evidently been at work during Winter, one red and one pied, say 30 cwt. at $125. A handsomer pair, grade Durham, not as large nor as good workers, at $125.

Jerry Thorne has a fine-looking pair of Devons, 6 years old, well matched, deep red, large horns, in good order, say 32 cwt., at $125.

Potter Welch has several pairs of red oxen, 4 to 7 years old, not warranted as well matched and handy as the above, which he offers at $120 a pair, which are very fair prices for buyers.

THE SHEEP MARKET.

Receipts this week, 4,095

Notwithstanding the receipts are light, the demand is in exact keeping. We do not remember the time that we have found a duller state of things in Sixth street than on Tuesday. The receipts were so small that the Sheep brokers thought they would advance rates a little, but the buyers would not meet them. They did not appear willing to offer a fraction over 5½c. ℔ ℔, live weight, for Sheep of good quality. Mutton sells in Washington Market, from the wholesale stands, at 5½ @6c. ℔ ℔. for fine quality, and 7@7½c. ℔ ℔. for Choice. Pelts remain at about $1 75 average, but buyers are a little more anxious to get them, and we think with advance.

The first lambs of the season were brought in from Jersey for St. Patrick's Day, by And. Robins, and sold at Browning's, at $4½@$5 a head. They were 10 or 11 weeks old, and would dress 34@37 lbs. ℔ quarter.

Rice Boyd, of Fayette Co., Pa., fed a good lot of fine wooled sheep, which weighed at home as follows: 36 weighed 2,385 lb., and sold by Samuel McGraw, to kill and weigh, at 10½c. ℔ ℔. net; 10 weighed 705, and 4 weighed 285, and sold to kill and weigh at 11c. ℔ ℔. net; 100 weighed 5,877 lbs., and sold at 10½c. net. It is estimated that the net weight will be half of the home weight.

The market to-day is a little more lively than yesterday, but, as will be seen by accounts of sales, the top price for good fat sheep is 5½c. ℔ ℔, live weight.

The sheep butchers hold a meeting to-morrow night to remonstrate against the United States tax of 5 cents a head. Why should they, since it will all come out of the consumers of the meat.

BROKERS' SALES OF SHEEP.

At Browning's—Wm. D. Bellis sold five droves of Sheep, 1,077 head, averaging $5 51. To-day he was weighing out 171 head, from Bucks County, Pa., good, fat Sheep, that averaged 100 ℔ each, at 5½c. ℔ ℔, live weight.

Hart & West sold 300 Sheep to average $5 25 each, and 331 to average $5 44 each. This is 5½@5¾c. ℔ ℔. live weight. Their report last week contained a typographical error, making their top sales ½c. instead of 5½c. ℔ ℔.

J. H. Hume sold 545 head, averaging $5 51.

At O'Brien's—Samuel McGraw sold 309 head, averaging $4 78.

Chamberlin reports stock sold by Kase & McPherson, Judd & Buckingham, A. Van Wert and John Kase, William S. Chamberlain, and owners, as follows: 66 at $7; 61 at $6 50; 114 at $6; 157 at $5 87½; 110 at $5 75; 225 at $5 50; 150 at $5; 173 at $4 75; 130 at $4 50; 85 at $4 25; 120 at $4. Total, 1,459.

THE HOG MARKET.

Receipts this week, 15,172.

Quotations ℔ cwt., live weight, as reported by Mr. Grant, Superintendent of the market, corn-fed Hogs, $3 50@$4 15; distillery-fed, $3 50@$3 75.

There is an over supply of light, thin Hogs, though rated as corn-fed, which sell very slow at the lowest market quotations, and are dear at that. The weather continues very favorable for packing, but the mass of the stock is unfit for anything but the cheap pork shops in the city retail trade.

The Wool Market.

The demand is moderate, but prices are without important change; sales of 30,000 ℔ fine native fleece at 51c.; 10,000 ℔ low do. at 45c.; 300 bales super and extra pulled, on private terms; also, 100 bales Donskoi, at about [illegible]; 20 do. Mexican and 2,000 ℔ washed Turkey, on private terms. We quote:

Am. S. Fleece ℔ ℔	51 @53	South Am. com. wash'd	14 @17
Am. full-blood Mer	48 @50	S. Am. Entre Rios do.	25 @28
Am. ½ and Merino	46 @48	S. American unwash'd	9 @13
Am. nat. and ¼ Merino	43 @45	S. Am. cord., washed	31 @33
Extra pulled	48 @50	East India washed	30 @33
Superfine pulled	45 @47	African unwashed	16 @20
No. 1 pulled	37 @40	African washed	38 @40
California fine, unw'd	15 @25	Smyrna washed	28 @35
California common do.	18 @23	Smyrna unwashed	14 @20
Syrian washed	32 @35	Mexican unwashed	12 @14
Syrian unwashed	13 @15		

The auction sale of 400,000 ℔ native fleeces at Providence, which we referred to in our last issue, was well attended, and the wools sold at a slight decline on fine grades, but the low grades sold well. The quantity sold and the prices obtained were as follows: 15,200 Ohio Picklock fleeces and fine clips at 51c.; 5,000 ℔ Ohio Picklock fleeces at 51c.; 20,000 ℔ Ohio Picklock Extra fleeces at 50c.; 20,000 ℔ Ohio Picklock No. 1 fleeces at 49½c.; 5,000 ℔ Ohio Picklock No. 2 fleeces at 49½c.; 7,000 ℔ Ohio Picklock No. 1 and Extra fleeces at 49c.; 7,500 ℔ Ohio Picklock No. 2 and Extra fleeces at 49c.; 10,000 ℔ Ohio Picklock Extra fleeces at 48½c.; 15,000 ℔ Ohio Picklock Extra fleeces at 48½c.; 3,500 ℔ Ohio Picklock No. 2 Extra fleeces at 48c.; 2,500 ℔ Ohio Picklock Extra fleeces at 46½c.; 500 ℔ Ohio Picklock No. 3 Extra fleeces at 46c.; 2 bags Ohio-Washed do. at 46c.; 800 ℔ No. 3 Ohio fleece at 45c.; 800 ℔ No. 4 fleeces at 44½c.; 4,000 ℔ No. 4 Unwashed fleeces at 30½c.; 1,000 ℔ No. 4 Unwashed fleeces at 27½c.; 7,500 ℔ No. 4 Extra New-York at 45½c.; 7,000 ℔ No. 4 Extra New-York, clip of 1860, at 45½c.; 3,500 ℔ No. 4 New-York at 45c.; 10,000 ℔ No. 4 New-York at 44½c.; 15,000 ℔ No. 4 New-York at 44c.; 2,500 ℔ No. 4 New-York at 43c.; 600 ℔ No. 4 Coarse New-York at 40c.; 1,000 ℔ No. 4 Unwashed New-York at 28c. Terms cash, or 4 mos. interest added at the rate of 6 ℔ cent ℔ annum. By auction here, 20 bales damaged African Washed sold at 15½c., and 27 do. do. at 14½c., cash.

N. Y. Wholesale Prices of Country Produce.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19, 1862.
[Reported exclusively for THE N. Y. TRIBUNE, by DREW & FRENCH.]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNORS OF FARM PRODUCE.—Put everything in neat order. Mark plain, indelible directions on every package, including weight, with tare, count, and name of articles. Also tuck a bill of particulars inside of one package marked "Bill," and always send one by mail, with notice when and how things are forwarded.

COMMISSIONS.—For selling Berries, Fruits, &c., where packages are returned, and on small lots of stuff, 10 ℔ cent. Other Farm produce generally, 5 ℔ cent.

QUOTATIONS are for sales of good Produce, in good order, at wholesale such as Farmers realize, and not Jobbers' or Speculators' prices.

BEANS—The market continues dull at our last quotations. We quote (packages included):

Med., choice, ℔ bu.	2 10@2 20	Kidney, choice, ℔ bu.	2 10@2 20
do., com. to good	1 60@2 00	Marrow, ch., ℔ bu.	2 25@2 35
Pea, choice, ℔ bush.	2 10@2 20	do., com. to good	1 75@2 00

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—℔ 100 ℔, fair to good, $1 00@$2 00.
BROOM CORN—℔ ℔, 4@6c.
BEESWAX—℔ ℔, 32@33c.

BUTTER—There is no quotable change in prices, but the shipping demand is much less active. New Butter has made its appearance in a small way, and some of the choicest has brought 25c. We quote:

Orange Co., pails	22@25	Half firk., fair to good	16@18
Orange Co., firkins	20@22	Western Penn., choice	14@16
New Butter, good to ch.	21@24	Western Penn., fair	11@13
Firkins, State, choice	20@22	Western Res., choice	14@15
Half-firkins, State, ch.	20@22	Western, fair to choice	11@13
Welsh tubs, choice	19@21	Western, roll	12@14
Do., fair to good	15@17	Western, common	9@10
Firkins, fair to good	16@18	Grease Butter	7½@8

CHEESE—The activity in Cheese continues, and prime dairies are about ½c. higher. Lower grades are still selling to shippers at about previous rates. We quote:

Choice to extra, ℔ ℔	7½@8	English Dairy, ℔ ℔	7½@8½
Common to good, ℔ ℔	6@7	Ohio Cheese	6@6½

POULTRY—The receipts are light, and choice lots are a trifle higher. We quote:

Turkeys, ex. ch. ℔ ℔	13@14	Ducks, choice, ℔ ℔	12@14
Turkeys, choice, ℔ ℔	12@12½	Ducks, common, ℔ ℔	9@11
Turkeys, com'n, ℔ ℔	9@11	Geese, choice, ℔ ℔	8@9
Chickens, choice, ℔ ℔	10½@11	Geese, common, ℔ ℔	5@7
Chickens, com'n, ℔ ℔	7@9	Old Cocks, ℔ ℔	5@6
Fowls, ℔ ℔	9@10½		

EGGS—The receipts are more liberal to-day than at any time during the week, but they have been readily taken at our quotations. We quote:

State and Penn., choice, at the mark, ℔ doz.	16@—	Western, choice, ℔ doz.	15@16

FURS—The following quotations are for No. 1 qualities:

	Nor. and Ea'n.	Western.	Southern.
Otter, ℔ piece	$4 00@4 75	$3 25@3 50	$2 50@3 00
Cross Fox	3 00@5 00	—@—	—@—
Red Fox	1 25@1 37½	1 00@1 12½	75@1 00
Gray Fox	37½@40	25@30	15@25
Black Bear	5 00@10 00	6 00@8 00	1 00@3 00
Do. Cubs and Yearlings	4 00@5 00	3 00@4 00	50@1 50
Fisher	5 00@6 00	—@—	—@—
Lynx	1 25@1 50	—@—	—@—
Marten, com	1 75@2 00	—@—	—@—
Do., dark	5 00@10 00	—@—	—@—
Mink, dark	1 75@2 25	1 00@1 50	75@1 00
Muskrat	—@12½	—@10	—@8
Beaver	75@1 00	—@—	—@—
Raccoon	75@1 00	40@50	15@25
Opossum	—@10	—@10	—@10
Wild Cat	—@25	—@25	—@25
Wolf, Prairie	—@—	40@50	—@—
Wolf, Large	—@—	75@1 00	—@—

FEATHERS—We quote: Western, choice, ℔ ℔, 33@36c.

FRESH MEATS—Country consignors frequently leave the heads in their Veal and Mutton, which injures the sale. We quote:

Beef, sides, good, ℔ ℔	5½@5¾	Pork, heavy	5@5½
Mutton, carcasses	6@7	Pork, light	5@5½
Veal, ℔ ℔	6@8		

HIDES—We quote:
Western, weighing 60@75 ℔, at..........7½@8½
Country slaughter, trim'd and cured, weighing 60@75 at..8@—
City slaughter, trimmed and cured, weighing 60@80 at...7½@8
Association..........8@—

GAME—Wild Pigeons, ℔ doz., $1 25@$1 50.

POTATOES—The market is steady at about previous rates. We quote:

Peachblows, ℔ bbl.	$1 88@$2 00	
Buckeyes, Jersey, ℔ bbl.	1 75@	2 00
Mercers, choice, ℔ bbl.	2 25@	—
Mercers, Rochester, ℔ bbl., in bbls.	2 25@	—
Mercers, common, ℔ bbl.	2 00@	—
Prince Alberts, ℔ bbl.	1 75@	1 88
Round Pinkeyes, ℔ bbl.	1 50@	1 63
Nova-Scotias, ℔ bush.	62@	65
Sweet Potatoes, in bbls.	3 50@	—

FRESH FRUIT.

APPLES—Choice red fruit ℔ bbl., $4@$5; choice Greenings, $4@$4 25; choice Roxbury Russets, $3 75@$4.

CRANBERRIES—Extra, ℔ bbl., $11@$12; do., good to choice, $9@$10.

DRIED FRUIT—We quote:

New State Apples, ℔ ℔	6½@7	Plums, choice, ℔ ℔	12@13
New Western, ℔ ℔	6½@7	Raspberries	13@14
Cherries	18@19	Blackberries	—@9
Dried Peaches, new	18@20		

ONIONS—Red, ℔ bbl., $2 00; Yellow, ℔ bbl., $2 25; bunch., ℔ hund., $2 50@$3.

GARLICK—℔ 100 bunches, $12.

TURNIPS, RUTABAGA—℔ bbl., $1.

MARROW SQUASH—Boston, $2 00.

[Advertisement.]

DREW & FRENCH,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Poultry, Game, Grain, Flour, Pork, &c.
No. 6 Erie Buildings, New-York.
Our motto is, "Quick sales and prompt returns."
Reference—D. R. Martin, President Ocean Bank, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

BRONCHITIS.

[illegible] Mr. C. H. Gardner, Principal of the Rutger's Female Institute, New-York.

NEW-YORK, May 14, 1856.

DEAR SIRS: I have been afflicted with Bronchitis during the past Winter, and found no relief until I found your "BRONCHIAL TROCHES." I shall take pleasure in recommending their use to a large class of pupils, and to others who may need this remedy.

Very respectfully, C. H. GARDNER.

Messrs. J. I. BROWN & SON, Boston.

[Advertisement.]

DIPTHERIA.—In the Summer and Fall of 1861, the above disease was very prevalent in Chatfield and vicinity, assuming in many cases great malignancy. In every case to which I was called, a free use of TRASK'S OINTMENT was made externally, and my conviction is that it contributed largely to the recovery. I would not treat a case without it.

E. W. TWITCHELL, M. D.

Chatfield, Minn., Jan. 27, 1862.

[illegible] pamphlet, with directions around each bottle. Sold by all druggists. D. RANSOM & Co., Proprietors, Earlville, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

WHISKERS AND MUSTACHES produced in six weeks by GRAHAM'S ONGUENT. It will not stain or injure the skin. Price $1.
R. G. GRAHAM, No. 109 Nassau-st., N. Y.

READER, you can have an enduring, always ready and reliable GOLD PEN, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens. If you want it, see "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword," in another column.

$250,000 WORTH OF GOLD AND SILVER [illegible] AT A GREAT AND UNPRECEDENTED SACRIFICE!!

We offer,

POSITIVELY FOR 30 DAYS ONLY,

First quality Gold and Silver Watches at the following ruinous prices, which barely cover the first cost of the raw material:

MAGNIFICENT GOLD HUNTERS, Patent-Lever, full jeweled, solid heavy 18 carret cases, richly chased, and in all respects an *A No. 1* Watch, which sold in this city at $80 before the crisis, and much higher in the country. Warranted correct time pieces..........$36 00

SPLENDID PATENT-LEVER SILVER WATCHES, full jeweled, massive hunting cases, with beautiful designs, Railroad Timers, warranted. Price before the crisis, $25 to $30 in this city..........$8 00

Forwarded on receipt of price, securely packed in morocco cases, to any address. *Post Paid.*

In making the above extraordinary offers the undersigned are actuated by the following motives: 1st. The general and hopeless depression in business, particularly in their line; 2d. The conviction that the immediate future promises no improvement; and 3d. By the imperative and irrepressible necessities of the moment, which make it advisable to reduce their immense stock to a limit more consistent with the present state of affairs. Well knowing that this can be done only by submitting to enormous sacrifices, they have determined to accomplish these ends by the above proposition.

They point to their long-established and honorable business reputation as ample guaranty for their integrity and ability to fill their engagements in this advertisement to the very letter, and to the entire satisfaction of those who may choose to avail themselves of the opportunity.

In every case *we warrant the article we send to be as we have represented it.*

No orders unaccompanied by the cash can receive attention, nor can we make any discount on large orders, or to dealers. Bank notes current at the residence of the sender will be received at par. All registered letters at our risk.

Address BOSTWICK, TIFFANY & Co.,
New-York, March 15, 1862. New-York Post-Office.

[Advertisement.]

A Correspondent of The Siecle, Paris, the government organ of France, writes from Tunis, Algiers, as follows:

"Our College of philosophers at home, may, and probably do accomplish a great deal for the cause of science, but the Americans are the people to turn these discoveries to practical account. Many of the modern inventions in use here are American, and one American chemist, Dr. J. C. Ayer of Lowell, supplies much of the medicine consumed in this country. His Cherry Pectoral, Pills, Sarsaparilla and Ague Cure constitute the staple remedies here, because they are of easy application, sure in their results, and have the confidence of the people. While the science of Medicine is carried to a higher perfection in our own country (France) than any other, it strikes a Frenchman as a little singular that an American Physician should furnish the medical skill and remedies for our principal Province.

We are happy to inform our readers that these superior medicines which the Emperor's principal Province is obliged to get from America may be had by our neighbors, at any druggists.

New Publications.

THE DAY SCHOOL BELL.

THE DAY SCHOOL BELL—A new Singing Book for Day Schools, called THE DAY SCHOOL BELL, is now ready. It contains about 200 pages of choice Songs, Solos, Rounds, Catches, Duets, Trios, Quartettes, and Choruses, many of them written expressly for this work, beside 32 pages of the Elements of Music. The Elements are so easy and progressive, that ordinary teachers will find themselves entirely successful in instructing even young scholars to sing correctly and scientifically, while the tunes and words embrace such a variety of lively, attractive, and soul-stirring music and sentiment, that no trouble will be experienced in inducing all beginners to go on with zeal in acquiring skill in one of the most health-giving, beauty-improving, happiness-yielding, and order-producing exercises of school life. In simplicity of its elements, in variety and adaptation of music, and in excellence and number of its songs, original, selected, and adapted, it claims by much to excel all competitors. It will be found to be the best book ever issued for Seminaries, Academies, and Public Schools. A few sample pages of the elements, tunes, and songs, are given in a circular; send and get one. It is compiled by HORACE WATERS, author of "Sabbath-School Bells," Nos. 1 and 2, which have had the enormous sale of 655,000 copies. Prices: Paper cover, 20c., $15 per 100; bound, 30c., $22 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 40c., $30 per 100; 25 copies furnished at the 100 price. Mailed free at the retail price.

NOTICES FROM THE PRESS.

THE DAY SCHOOL BELL.—The tunes are lively and such as may be easily mastered by children. The spirit of the songs is unexceptionable, and well adapted to the school-room. It is the cheapest, and among the best compends of school music published.—[New-York Teacher.

THE DAY SCHOOL BELL.—This book is eminently adapted to use in our Common Schools. Airs of acknowledged excellence, wedded to words of true poetry, are the qualities that ought to be sought with the greatest care, in the preparation of a school song-book. This book seems to combine these two qualities.—[Pennsylvania School Journal.

THE DAY SCHOOL BELL.—We unhesitatingly recommend this collection of music [illegible] in our schools. With one feature we are specially pleased—the large number of familiar tunes. We recognize many an old favorite, and a friend to whom we handed a copy, counted over forty pieces that he knew. They are almost without exception, choice tunes, well adapted for school-room use. Most of the new music will become popular. The elements are arranged for vocal practice.—[Ohio Educational Monthly.

Published by HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

MME. DEMOREST'S MIRROR of the SPRING FASHIONS contains three large magnificent Fashion Plates, three full size Patterns, comprising the Ladies' new Walking Coat, a new and elegant Sleeve, and a Child's pretty Apron. Also, elegant Engravings of all the Spring novelties for Bonnets, Dresses, Cloaks, Trimmings, and Children's Dresses in great variety. Published quarterly, at No. 473 Broadway, New-York, and sold everywhere at 25 cents, or sent by mail (post-free) on receipt of the price. Yearly $1, with a valuable premium. Largest, latest, and best Fashion Magazine in the world. Every lady in America can, and should have it. Spring number now ready.

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Full-priced Catalogues sent free by JAMES W. QUEEN & Co., No. 924 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

WONDERFUL!—A beautiful MICROSCOPE, magnifying small objects 500 times, for 28c (in silver). Five (different powers), $1. Address Mrs. M. S. WOODWARD, Box No. 1,853, Philadelphia, Penn.

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THE GOLD PEN—THE BEST OF ALL PENS.
MORTON'S GOLD PENS.
THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.

On receipt of any of the following sums in cash or post-stamps, the subscriber will send by return mail, or otherwise as directed, a Gold Pen or Pens, *selecting the same according to description*, viz:

GOLD PENS, WITHOUT CASES.

For 25 cents, the Magic Pen; for 38 cents, the Lucky Pen; for 50 cents, the Always-Ready Pen; for 75 cents, the Elegant Pen; and for $1, the Excelsior Pen.

The sizes are, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6.

THE SAME PENS IN SILVER-PLATED EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For 50 cents, the Magic Pen; for 75 cents, the Lucky Pen; for $1, the Always-Ready Pen; for $1 25, the Elegant Pen; and for $1 50, the Excelsior Pen. These are well-finished, good writing Gold Pens, with Iridosmin Points, the average wear of every one of which will far outlast a gross of the best Steel Pens.

The name "A. Morton," "Number," and "Quality" are stamped on the following Pens, and the Points are warranted for six months, except against accident. The numbers indicate size *only*: No. 1 being the smallest, No. 6 the largest, adapted for the pocket; No. 4 the smallest, and No. 10 the largest Mammoth Gold Pen, for the desk. Long and medium Nibs of all sizes and qualities. Short Nibs of Nos. 4, 5, 6 and 7, and made only of first quality. The engravings are fac-similes of the sizes and styles.

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For 75 cents, a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality, or a No. 3 Pen, 3d quality.

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For $2, a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality, or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality, or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.

For $2 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality, or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality, or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.

For $3 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality, or a No. 6 Pen 2d quality.

For $3 50 a No. 6 Pen, 1st quality.

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For $2 a No. 4 Pen; for $2 25 a No. 5 Pen; for $2 75 a No. 6 Pen; For $3 50 a No. 7 Pen.

For $4 a No. 8 Pen; for $5 a No. 9 Pen; and for $6 a No. 10 Pen.

The "1st Quality" are pointed with the very best Iridosmin Points, carefully selected, and none of this quality are sold with the slightest imperfection which skill and the closest scrutiny can detect.

The "2d Quality" are superior to any Pens made by him previous to the year 1860.

The "3d Quality" he intends shall equal in respect to Durability, Elasticity and Good Writing Qualities (the only true considerations) any Gold Pens made elsewhere.

In regard to the Cheap Gold Pens, he begs leave to say that, previous to operating his New and Patented Machines, he could not have made as Good Writing and Durable Pens, for the price, had the Gold been furnished gratuitously.

Parties ordering must in all instances specify the "Number" and "Quality" of the Pens wanted, and be particular to describe the kind of Pens they prefer—whether stiff or limber, coarse or fine.

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Address, A. MORTON,
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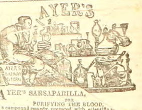
Any one sending a single letter post-stamp will receive a circular with the engravings above referred to.

Medical.



AYER'S SARSAPARILLA,
FOR
PURIFYING THE BLOOD,

is a compound remedy, prepared with scientific skill, of the purest ingredients, having for its basis the well known article which has so long and successfully stood the test of time, "which tries all things," as a purifier and renovator of the blood; neutralizing and eradicating those humors, whether scrofulous or otherwise, which rankle and fester internally, producing TUBERCLES in the LUNGS and consequent CONSUMPTION; CATARRH, ELONGATED PALATE, SWELLING and breaking of the TONSILS and GLANDS of the NECK, HARDENING and OBSTRUCTION of the nutritive glands of the Stomach and Bowels, causing indigestion, weakness of the stomach and dyspepsia; MARASMUS or wasting of the flesh, sickly appearance, irregular and unhealthy evacuations, and producing in children a condition in which worms manifest their presence and cause distressing complaints. LIVER COMPLAINT, in which the bile is not sufficiently separated from the blood, but circulates with it through the brain, causing drowsiness and headache, jaundice or yellowness of the eyes and skin, and general sickness, is often a frequent and secondary result of the deranged action of the bowels; and where the patient delays the use of this most efficient blood renovator, he risks the passing into a chronic condition from which perfect recovery is almost impossible. These HUMORS also manifest themselves externally, as in BOILS; in cracks, as SALT RHEUM; in red and spreading BLOTCHES, hot and irritated; as in ERYSIPELAS, so that there is an urgent desire to rub them; in TUMORS, hot and swollen, often breaking open and making ulcerous sores not disposed to heal, and sometimes ending in cancerous diseases; INFLAMED EYES and EYELIDS, and running from the EARS, particularly in children, as also SCALD HEAD, and ERUPTIONS around the nose and mouth, making eating sores, which often leave scars when healed. For all the above conditions, which are merely manifestations in various forms of inward humors,

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA

is the great remedy, and that it is the best and most reliable form of the preparation, every one who has used it admits and cures in abundance, both remarkable and well attested, can be furnished. Read the following from Harvey Sickler, esq., Editor of The Tunkhannock (Pa.) Democrat, as published in that paper, Oct. 30 1861:

"That Dr. Ayer's medicines are entitled to public confidence and are of real virtue, our own experience teaches, at least so far as his Sarsaparilla is concerned, and in his case we are disposed to judge all by one. My little boy had for two years a running, loathsome, and spreading sore on his face, which finally covered almost the whole of it; eyelid so swollen he was almost blind. A skillful physician gave him Calomel, Rhubarb, Dovers Powders, all without benefit; Lunar Caustic even was applied which turned the mass of corruption a jet black, but did not prevent the sore bursting out afresh. Finally he became so bad that for two weeks he was not permitted to lie down or put his hands to his face, to prevent his irritating it, and everybody thought he must die. Ayer's Sarsaparilla was used, and with happy effect; two bottles cured the sore completely. He is now healthy, and his face is free from scar, as fair and smooth as any child's. After making this statement we need not assure our readers that we hold Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla in high esteem."

SICK HEADACHE, an additional curse to that entailed on the race by the sins of their great progenitors, which affects the sufferer "from the crown of the head to the sole of the foot," and depending on deranged action of the liver and stomach, as shown by bilious vomiting, is cured by the alterative action on the organs of

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA.

In all affections arising from the
ABUSE OF MERCURY,
and all complaints consequent on the
VENEREAL AFFECTION,

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is the very best form of the old and well-known specific for these conditions.

THE DEBILITATING WEAKNESSES

which render life a burden to so many of the female sex, and which are often accompanied with ulceration, are wholly dependent on conditions as described above. They can be removed by the use of

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA.

Hundreds of thousands of those who have suffered in secret bear witness to the fact, though we cannot make public their individual cases.

This is not only the best but the cheapest form of the preparation.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE, OR SIX FOR FIVE DOLLARS.

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ARTIFICIAL LEGS (PALMER'S), the most perfect, approved, and useful. Arms of superior excellence. Feet for limbs shortened by hip disease. Send for pamphlets to Dr. E. D. HUDSON, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, New-York.

CONSUMPTION, Nervous Debility, &c.—A [illegible] CURE [illegible] No fees EVER required. Send stamp to Box No. 1,6[illegible], Boston, Mass.

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$75 A MONTH.—I want to hire AGENTS in every County to sell a new, cheap SEWING MACHINE at $75 per month and expenses. Address (with stamp) S. MADISON, Alfred, Maine.

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Miscellaneous.

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FINE GOLD WATCH CHAINS of all descriptions, new and beautiful styles. Some for Ladies as low as Ten Dollars each, at
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HOE MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT—FOR SALE, or will be RENTED for a term of years, located at Millville, Rensselaer County, New-York, on the Poesten Kill River, four miles from the City of Troy, N. Y. Said establishment was built in 1860, expressly to manufacture Hoes of Southern and Northern patterns, with the latest and most approved machinery, some of which are superior to any in use, saving a large per centage in labor. An excellent uniform water power, 70 horse-power water wheel, and every facility for doing a large business. A good opportunity for any parties wishing to do a manufacturing business. Two or three good practical hoemakers, with some capital, can make an advantageous arrangement. Inquire of, or address CATLIN & SEXTON, Troy, N. Y.

INFORMATION WANTED of BENJAMIN DORAN.—If living, he is now over 70 years of age. His father's name was Charles Doran, and his mother's maiden name was Sarah Eastard. Benjamin Doran was born in Maryland, and had one brother named John, who was in camp at Norfolk during the war of 1814. Any person possessing any trace of Benjamin Doran, above described, will confer a great favor by addressing JOHN BENJAMIN DORAN,
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THE CIGARDIGITATORS of NEW-YORK will hold a STATE CONVENTION at Utica on Wednesday, May the 14th, for the purpose of revising and amending the "STATE BILL," and transact such other business for the future as the retrospect of the past may suggest. By order of JOHN G. WOODRUFF, President of last Convention, Troy, N. Y.

TO PRINTERS.—Four TABLE-RACKS, and five large SORTS-CASES for SALE cheap. These Table-Racks and Cases are in excellent condition. There are five cases in each Rack. Inquire of J. G. COOLEY & Co., No. 1 Spruce-st., Tribune Buildings, N. Y. City.

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